THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

A BETTER contrast between the policies which govern Bengal and the Punjab cannot have been seen than in the courses adopted by the two local Governments in enforcing the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure. The Bengal policy is progressive, but the Punjab policy is patriarchal; the former respects the liberty of the subject, the latter represses it. Sir Ashley Eden has declared that the arbitrary detention of men on the pretext of having ostensibly no means of livelihood, lays the axe at the foundation of the security of society. Mr. Egerton, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, on the contrary, holds as follows:

Those provisions of the Code which ensure the due protection of society against suspected and notorious, though perhaps unconvicted criminals, are of great importance; and although the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that elsewhere in India their enforcement has been regarded with great suspicion, yet in them is still to be found the most simple and effectual method of preventing crime; while if District Officers do their duty, if they constantly and carefully scrutinize the police rolls of bad characters, and give full opportunity for recorded criminals to retrieve their character and remove their names from the list, the strict enforcement of the security sections will be of the utmost advantage.

There can be no doubt that the method alluded to is the "most simple and effectual," because it leaves the whole matter to the discretion of the executive, but has it struck the Punjab Governor that what may be a "simple method" for the district officer or the Police, will be a gross injustice and sheer cruelty to the majority of the poor men, who are thus deprived of their liberty on mere suspicion? A more potent engine of Police and magisterial oppression we submit there does not exist than this too ready resort to the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE BENARES STAR says that the *fracas* between the Judge and the Subordinate Judge of Furrakhabad is likely to terminate in the latter's dismissal from the service. It is stated that two Judges of the North West High Court have suggested his removal with a pension in consideration of his long and meritorious services, while the other Judges have recommended his dismissal without any concession whatever. The case is now pending before the local Government for final disposal.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that Babu Abinash Chunder Banerjea, Munsiff of Agra, has again been nominated to act as a Subordinate Judge. He is one of the best native judicial officers in the N. W. P.

UPWARD of £250,000 has been already raised in Scotland for the sufferers from the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank.

FROM BEYROUT it is announced that Lieutenant-Cameron is still engaged in organizing his expedition for exploring the Tigris Valley to ascertain its fitness for the proposed Indo-Mediterranean Railway. Lieutenant Cameron, it is stated, holds this route to be preferable to that along the Euphrates Valley.

AMERICA has received 750 prizes at the Paris Exhibition. This, it is said, is a larger award, in proportion to the number of exhibitors, than any other nation represented at the Exhibition, has received.

A LATE storm in Philadelphia unroofed or otherwise damaged thirty-one churches, thirty-five factories twenty-seven schools, five hotels, fifty other public buildings, 384 dwelling-houses, and several stores. Eight vessels were sunk. The total loss is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

THE BISHOPS have, it is understood, come to a resolution that in future no licences shall be granted for the re-marriage according to the rites of the Church of England, of divorced persons. This is very hard.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham has imported a small quantity of the material used in England in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of native artizans working with English material. The experiments are being carried out in the local School of Arts, and a number of tea services vases and table ornaments have been turned out.

TUESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

WE MAKE the following extracts from Messrs. Toulmein & Co's. last commercial report:

Jute Manufactures—Recent heavy shipments of Calcutta Bags direct to Great Britain has caused quite a commotion in Dundee. It was held only a few years ago that Calcutta would never successfully compete with Dundee in any of the leading markets of the world not even excepting Australia: these narrow ideas are now completely blasted: Dundee manufacturers little thought that Calcutta Bags would so soon oppose their goods in London and Liverpool still such is already the case. Calcutta manufacturers find that the home markets can take off all surplus stocks and thereby give them the command of the local and interior markets as well as the Coast trade. This new feature of the trade is most important and will be watched with interest.

Shellac—Over production during the past five years has wrought its own cure *i.e.* prices have fallen to a point that will diminish production. The stock in London is excessive but it may not be generally known that fully 50 per cent of that stock is insoluble and therefore unfit for consumption—in fact dead stock and worthless like the bulk of the Lac Dye and China Tea in the London Warehouses. Shipments July to December have been moderate.

Lacdye—The position occupied by this article is positively ridiculous—no other term can properly describe the very absurd statistical situation into which this dye has lapsed. The visible supply represents no less than 10 years' consumption viz 30,000 chests.

Bengal Rice—During the ever memorable Madras Famine 1876-77 Bengal exported 40,000,000 maunds against a previous yearly average of only 7,000,000 maunds. No one had the least idea that the resources of Bengal were so vast. In the face of such figures the action of Government in the Behar Famine of 1874 seems nothing short of culpable waste of public money. It will be remembered that Government imported from Burmah 10,000,000 maunds of rice in that year whereas it is now clearly patent that if the ordinary commercial rules of supply and demand had been allowed to operate Bengal could have furnished more than double the rice required to meet the local scarcity in Behar and saved the Indian Government and the poor over-taxed public £4,000,000.

Present prices of food-grains throughout India are fully double the average ruling rates and such has been the disastrous condition of the country ever since October 1876. There famine prices threaten to continue for at least another two months and should the incoming Cold Season crops of the current year prove difficult the condition of British India will become terrible both for the people and the government. Cold Season crops 1778-79 promise well.

Calcutta wheat—Shipments are making slow progress so far and it is feared that the operations for the current year will not total one-quarter of the export for 1877. Not only is the crop 78 deficient but the reserve stock of food-grains throughout India is reduced to a dangerously low limit, hence prices will rule high and grain dealers hold back supplies. Transactions for the week total 1,000 tons *viz*: Great Britain 700 Continent nil Coast Ports 300.

THE RUSSIAN PAPERS contain reports about a band of robbers which has appeared in the district of Paulovsk, in Southern Russia, and has spread terror through all the neighbouring region. It is said to be over 200 strong. The captain is reported to be a peasant woman of singular beauty, who was previously connected with a gang of forgers of rouble-notes. The Russian Government is so desirous of procuring the arrest of this female chief that it has set a price of 15,000 roubles (2,250£,) upon her head.

IN THE FRENCH horological section at the Exhibition were exhibited two clocks remarkable for their mechanism. *Silversmiths' Trade Journal* gives the following account of the two clocks:

"On the top of one of them is seated, a handsomely attired Greek lady, a figure hardly a span high, with a small barrel-organ, supported by a boy, resting on her knees. With the last stroke of the clock this miniature organ is set in motion and plays a tune, the boy keeping time with his head. On the left arm of the figure is a bright starling, which, as soon as the piece is played out, repeats the melody, accompanied by the movements of the lady's head. The mechanism of the second clock is still more wonderful. The clock is surmounted by a figure representing a juggler in Oriental costume, seated behind a golden table. To his right hand three large silver balls on a plate. The juggler raises himself as the clock strikes, and gesticulates with his hands as if in preparation for his feat, takes up one of the balls, shows it to the spectators to convince them that it is empty, then seizes another ball, and puts both on the table. He lifts them up again and under each lies now a golden egg, which appears and disappears repeatedly. Sometimes both eggs disappear, sometimes they increase; in number and instead of two, three or four eggs are seen. The little magician's performance reaches its climax when he turns up the third ball and displays a bronze ball to the astonished audience. This bronze ball bursts immediately after and a Liliputian bird, about the length of a finger-nail makes its exit and pipes a tune. The next moment all vanishes again and the clever performer after a graceful bow resumes his seat.

AWARDS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. The number of recompenses awarded to exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition is 571 diplomas of honour, 133 grand prizes, 2,724 gold medals, 6,580 silver ditto, 9177 bronze ditto, and 9,403 honourable mentions.

A SUGGESTIVE announcement is made in the military intelligence of the last few days in reference to the outfit of English troops for service in India. It is stated that the helmet usually served out for the head-gear of the troops on Indian service has been condemned in favour of the better ventilated wicker helmet of native manufacture. This official recognition of the advantages of native handicraft in certain circumstances cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on native labour.

THE BANGALORE SPECTATOR thus describes the scheme of reductions preparatory to the restoration of Mysore to the Native Prince:

The terms on which the scheme is to be carried out are that three months gratuity, and for eighteen months after leaving the Mysore service the difference between pay drawn in the Commission and subsequent appointment will be paid to each officer. For example, an officer is receiving say Rs. 1,000 in the Commission, and he reverts to military duties or some other post in which he would only draw Rs. 600; in this case he would receive a gratuity of Rs 3,000 and the difference of 400 (between Rs. 600 and 1,000) for 18 months afterwards. At the same time we believe that such officers are not to be left out in the cold altogether, for the Government of India will, it is presumed, do what it can to find other appointments elsewhere for those who are unavoidably removed from the Mysore Commission. Capt. Ludlow has, as we stated in a previous issue, been provided for in the Berars and Capt. McKenzie, Assistant Commissioner Bangalore District, is to go as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent General of Thuggee in Bengal. In this way the scheme of elemination will be worked out and by the time the province is handed over to the Maharajah, with but few exceptions all the officials will be natives.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has incurred the displeasure of the National Club, I Whitehall Gardens, South-West. This intelligent society has sent to the Secretary of State a memorial which sets forth how His Excellency, with other magnates of the Bombay Presidency, "attended a recent festival to an Indian idol called Gunputli." And the memorialists consider that this circumstance helped "to maintain the continuance of idolatrous ceremonies, and is fitted to draw down upon our nation divine judgment, and to arrest the spread of the principles of Christianity." Wherefore the National Club wishes Lord Cranbrook to inquire into the matter, and forbid Sir Richard's bowing down in Hindu temples. But Bishops have not scrupled to visit Indian temples or to be present at Indian ceremonies, and are they censured for gratifying their curiosity?

GENERAL KAUFMANN, Governor Genral of Russian Turkestan, is expected at St. Petersburg in the middle of this month. It is said that he will succeed Count Milutine, the Russian Minister of War. Count Milutine, it is believed, will be appointed Lieutenant to the Emperor in the Caucasus; the Grand Duke Michael going to Warsaw.

WITH A view to prevent Cabinet secrets from oozing out, the use of black and red blotting paper has been introduced into public departments of England. Ordinary letters are blotted with black paper, and important minutes are made with red ink, the red paper then being employed.

THE AMOUNT of opium to be offered for sale in 1879 will consist of 60,000 chests, half of which will be Behar and half Benares opium. The Behar opium will comprise 20,253 chests of reserve of 1876-77, and 9,747 chests of the supply of 1877-78, and the Benares opium 28,229 chests of the reserve and 1,771 of the supply of 1877-78.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of a London paper thus describes Ali Mnsjid, "an officer of the Amir of Afghanistan, Ali Musjid." A Civilian Magistrate, on hearing of Chundimandub, the Poojah Hall, mentioned in evidence in a certain case, exclaimed—"Chundimandub ballao"!

WE TAKE the following from the *Indu Prokash*:

A Correspondent of the *Madras Standard* gives an account of the maltreatment of a Native Subordinate by a European Magistrate of Mangalore, which deserves some notice. It appears that Mr. H. S. Wynne, the Head Asst. Magistrate of Mangalore, on finding the records of certain magisterial cases decided by his predecessor Mr. Stokes, in a very unsatisfactory condition, suspected that this was all owing to the negligence of one of the Clerks of the office, who served there in Mr. Stokes time but was on the present occasion transferred to the Huzur office. The moment Mr. Wynne's suspicions were directed against the clerk—whom the *Standard's* Correspondent describes as "a well-to-do member of a rich ', and influential family"—he rode forth instantly to the Huzur office and called the latter to account for his negligence. The clerk asserted his innocence but on finding Mr. Wynne still persistent in his accusation, claimed the right of giving a written defence and explanation. This, it appears, offended Mr. Wynne's notions of Magisterial dignity and the result, in the words of the said correspondent was—"Mr. Wynne got terribly enraged and hit the Clerk on one of his fingers with a cane!"

The scene did not end here; Mr. Wynne ordered the Clerk to present himself at his Bungalow that evening, which of course the Clerk wisely failed to do, fearing perhaps that he would be subjected to a more cruel treatment than he had already undergone that afternoon. Mr. Wynne the next day came again to the Huzur office, interviewed the Clerk and in the presence of his brother Clerks, repeated the same scene as on the day previous. The Clerk thought that he should do something to bring Mr. Wynne to his senses and accordingly got his lawyer to send him a notice, demanding a full ample apology for his rude conduct on both the days. The Collector who had been also applied to "for redress by the Clerk, interfered and charged the Clerk with impertinence for sending Mr. Wynne a lawyers notice, which, he said, ought not to have been sent. The poor Clerk was thus asked by the Collector to give in an apology for the *notice* before anything could be done in the matter and so, it seems, the apology was sent in, though "guardedly worded. But it gave the Collector a good pretext to punish the Clerk, who has been, we are told, degraded from the post he held, whereas Mr. Wynne escapes practically uninjured, with only some severe strictures said to have been passed by the Collector "on his unbecoming conduct. This way of deciding a matter, where the really guilty party happens to be a European has become an oldstanding grievance but we hope that the Duke of Bukingham will take some severe notice of Mr. Wynne's conduct, having already last year shown his indignation over any rudeness of this kind in the well-known Weld case.

THURSDAY 12TH DECEMBER.

MR. ROBERT CUST, though he lost his appointment because he was late by a few days in rejoining it on his return from leave, has received the patronage of the Secretary of State for his new book on the "modern languages of the East Indies," which we noticed a few issues back.

THE ORIENTAL Congress have passed a Resolution urging the publication of the second volume of Professor Blochmann's translation of the "Ain-i-Akbari." The Secretary of State has requested that the matter may be referred to the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal with whom it appears that the publication of the work rests.

THE FOLLOWING figures taken from the Budget estimates of the Forest Department throughout India for 1875-76, will show the steady and satisfactory progress which this branch of the administration continues to make:—The receipts for 1876-77, the last year of the actuals, amounted to Rs. 67,05,084; the regular estimate gives the sum of Rs. 69,06,000 for 1877-78; while for the year of the Budget estimate the aggregate amounts to Rs. 75,78,000. For the same three years the charges amount to Rs. 46,58,742, Rs. 47,58,000, and Rs. 51,14,000 respectively; the result being a surplus in each year rising from Rs. 20 46,342 in 1876-77 to Rs. 21,48,000 in 1877-78 and to Rs. 24,64,000 in 1878-79.

MR. EDWARD STANFORD is preparing for publication a new *Gazetteer* of the World, also an Indian Atlas.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government of India have sanctioned a revision of the superior accounts establishment of the Public Works Department. The effect of this revision, the increased cost of which will be Rs. 1,450 a month, will be to reduce the number of Examiners and Deputy Examiners by 2 and 1 respectively, and to increase the number of Assistant Examiners by 6. So the revision far from resulting in reduction has led to increased expenditure.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Sindia is unwell and his visit to Lahore is consequently likely to be delayed a few days.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES:

"In your issue of November 18th 1878, you were kind enough to publish a letter from a correspondent complaining of or rather regretting the appointment of Babu Uma Kant Das late a Dy. Magte. of the sixth grade, an Assistant to the Political Agent at Hill Tipperah on Rs. 500 per month. The correspondent says: "I need hardly say that this unprecedented step taken by Government has caused much irritation in the service * * * If the Babu has done any special good service for which the Government considered him worthy of special distinction it is necessary that Government should publish facts." These are the facts which your correspondent wishes to see:

It was during the *memorable* cyclone of October 31st 1876,—a catastrophe which I doubt has had any parallell since the creation of the world, Babu Uma Kant rendered signal services for which honorable mention was made of the Babu, in two minutes published by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in two issues of the *Calcutta Gazette* for December 1876. It was in these minutes that Sir Richard Temple promised to take special notice of the Babu's services. So Sir Ashley Eden's Government in allowing in the language of the correspondent "an *unprecedented*" step, a lift to the Babu in this manner has, fulfilled the promises of his predecessors."

A CORRESPONDENT at Julpigoori says:

The opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway is no doubt a blessing to travellers," in this part of the country but the rate of fares for passengers carriages deserves attention. The second class carriage's fare is more than double that of the 3rd class—we hope Major Lindsay will remedy this defect and introduce an intermediate class (on the model of the East Indian Railway) between second and third class carriages and charge the passengers at the rates adopted by the said East Indian Railway. This will indeed be a great boon to the public.

FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegraphic abstract of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay:

Bombay, 12th December, 10h 32m.—The Government of Bombay has issued the following resolution:—"Being of immediate importance, measures are to be at once taken for suspending or postponing all optional expenditure, whether imperial or provincial, and the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no outlay shall be incurred after receipt of this resolution, which can by any means be avoided, or deferred until next year. Any new works which have not yet been commenced must not be commenced, and allotments provided for them are hereby cancelled. Works in progress must be suspended at once, and only in case of urgent necessity, that is to prevent damage to work already done, or to meet liabilities already incurred, can any further outlay be permitted. No repairs are to be carried out except such as are absolutely essential to the safety of buildings, and such repairs of the roads as are imperatively necessary, to avoid the suspension of traffic. Even in this case, repairs of roads should be reduced to a minimum. No further purchase of tools or plant should be made. All temporary office establishments should be discharged forthwith, and executive engineers must dispense with the service of as many temporary subordinates as possible. No travelling is to be permitted except on occasions so urgent that it will not brook delay. Chief and Superintending Engineers are held responsible that these orders are vigorously carried out. They will submit to Government forthwith a report from each Executive Engineer, showing how each of the works in his district will be affected by these orders and what saving may be obtained in the current year. All applications for grants of money, which may hereafter be received by the Public Works Secretariat, are to be retained until such time as the State finances will permit of sanction being accorded."

In other words ordinary works of Government should be starved in order to feed the Affghan campaign.

WE LEARN from the summary of news received from England by the last mail that Mr. Thornton's remark in the debate on the Vernacular Press Bill, inferring that Sir George Campbell is not able, has caused a strange feeling there. Sir George is known, and Mr. Thornton is not known, and England is in no humour for these bad and offensive jokes in grave affairs. The strength of a cause is best tested when ridicule takes the place of reason.

M FOURTON, in the French Chamber of Deputies, made grave accusations against M. Gambetta; the latter called M. Fourtou a liar. M. Fourtou challenged M. Gambetta, and a duel ensued, neither party being injured. So the days of duelling have not yet passed away in France.

IT IS STATED that at a special meeting of the shareholders of the East Indian Railway, a resolution was passed, assenting to the terms of the proposed Government purchase of the line.

IT IS said that because of the proprietor's interference with the editor the editorship of the *Times* is going a-begging, in spite of the £3,000 per annum and great social prestige attached to the post!

WE ARE glad to see that the dirty case of Sheriff *vrs.* Metcalfe is over. The Judge dismissed the suit with costs because no malice was proved against the defendant, though His Lordship condemned the latter for not sending up the Police case to the Magistrate. By not doing so, Mr. Metcalfe, said the Judge, defeated the ends of justice.

THE HOME NEWS has the following notice of the Indian Press:

But all this while we have said nothing of that portion of the Press for which its conductors claim that honour and title of the Indian Press by pre-eminence. The twenty or so Anglo-Indian papers represent, as they contend, only the views of the few thousand White Brahmins who have come to sojourn in the country; but the one hundred and eighty Hindoo and Mahomedan editors are the spokesmen of the two hundred million, and more natives of the land. This claim we may, and must, to a great extent concede at once. The Native papers may be wise or foolish, loyal or the reverse; but, such as they are, they constitute the true Press of India. The Press Law was an acknowledgement of the fact. Measured by the European standard, the Press circulation, or, more properly speaking, its subscription list, is ridiculously small; but the length of its list is no index to the amount of its influence. Hundreds of thousands of natives are affected one way or the other by newspapers in which they may never have invested an anna of their own. And it is an undoubted fact that, in nineteen cases out of twenty, the Native editors express themselves, as regards at least the essentials of administration, in a manner the most loyal to the paramount Power. The spectacle of a free Press in an Asiatic despotism sorely puzzled the soul of Sir William Muir's Russian friend; but in India at least—we cannot answer for Turkestan—the singular contradiction is an affair of ordinary experience. The natives of India, journalists and all, are alive to the fact; and what is more, they fully appreciate it.

SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

THERE were 436 deaths in Calcutta, during the week ending 7th December. The causes of death were cholera 30, small-pox 5, fever 205, bowel complaints 69, lung diseases 13, tetanus 19, and the rest from other causes. Fever mortality it will be seen was very heavy, though the brinjals have fallen in price.

WE HAVE received the first number of the *Bombay Review*. It is a fair specimen. We wish our young brother every success.

THE LICENSE TAX has driven the washermen of Calcutta to raise their rates, which we give below:

1. For Work from ships—Ordinary Wearing Apparel &c. Rs. 6 per hundred Table Cloth, Blankets, Counterpanes, 4 As each. Sofa covers, 2 As. each.

2. For Gentlemen wearing European, Parsi or Mogul dress—@ Rs. 6 per hundred.

3. For Gentlemen using other dress than the above—@ Rs. 3 per hundred.

4. For washing pieces of cloth—One and half times the present rate (6 Pies).

5. By Month—50 p. c. increase on the present monthly rates.

6. It has been also resolved that washermen shall not work for those who do not pay at all or not pay regularly for their washing.

The manifesto of the washermen is written in Bengali, and English, and in good English too. We suspect that there is some English-educated man at the bottom of the washermen's move.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Secretary of State has expressed a general approval of Sir Richard Temple's Resolution on Railway frauds and corruption which we noticed sometime ago. It was a courageous Resolution.

THE ENGLISHMAN learns that the transfer of the Central Provinces to Bombay is all but arranged for, the only question remaining being that, if any, districts of the Jabalpur Division shall go to the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner, will go to the Bombay Council. The amalgamation will take effect from the 1st April next.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION forwarded on Thursday last the following telegram to Lords Lawrence and Northbrook, and to Messrs Gladstone and Fawcett:

"British Indian Association thank Afghan War Committee. People distressed that cost of war will be thrown upon India. Appeal for justice. Petition hereafter."

IT WOULD seem that the Indian Council are divided on the Affghan question, and according to the *Pioneer* the dissentient members are feeding the liberal papers with news and views. Perhaps this is true, but why should this be objected to in a country where the Government is a Party Government?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 8th December—The Under-Secretary of State for India said, in replying to a question put in Parliament, that the Indian Council in Downing Street have quite unanimously decided to increase the Native Army.

9th.—The Press, reviewing the reply sent by the Ameer to the ultimatum, generally declare its contents cannot satisfy the demands of the Viceroy, and the military operations must be continued. The west of England and South Wales Bank has suspended payment; liabilities £3,500,000.

10th.—Under-Secretary for India declined to reply to the question, whether the Indian Council had adopted the resolution to increase the Native Army by 15,000 men, the estimated expenditure for which would be £270,000 annually. Lord Cranbrook declined to reply to a question whether Merv was recognised as a Persian territory, neither (?) generally nor by the inhabitants themselves, and whether Bokhara was not incorporated in the Russian Empire.

11th.—In the Lords the debate on Lord Halifax's motion, condemning the Government policy towards the Ameer, was resumed, and the motion eventually negatived by 201 against 65. Cranbrook's motions were agreed to without a division. The feature of last night's debate was the speech made by the Premier, in which he pointed out the necessity of the rectification of frontier, which must be the result of war. Had the Ameer admitted British representatives, this would have been unrequired. England was now on friendly relations with Russia, whose explanations relative to the mission were satisfactory. His Lordship declared that the conduct of Russia afforded a striking contract to that of the Ameer. In the Commons the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion was ultimately adjourned till Thursday. Mr. Gladstone vehemently condemned the Government policy towards the Ameer, and declared that the latter's hostility dated from the time of the Peshawur Conference.

12th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying to a question, said it had been ascertained that the Russian Envoy, and not the Russian Mission, had been withdrawn from Kabul. England, he said, will not acquiesce in Russian interference with Afghanistan in that or any other form. The debate on the vote of censure was resumed. The division will take place tomorrow. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, said that no arrangement had been come to about the Chefoo convention. Sir Thomas Wade will negotiate with the Viceroy in order to come to an understanding. Consols closed at 94¼.

14th.—The House of Commons resumed the date on the motion condemning the policy of the Government, and the motion was defeated by 328 votes in favor of the Government against 227. During the debate Lord Hartington said that, however opinions differed about the justice of the war there could be no difference of opinion in reference to giving support to our gallant troops. He demands the recall of Lord Lytton whose policy he declared was an embodiment of all that a Viceroy's ought not to be. Sir S. Northcote deprecated this language as calculated to weaken the influence of Lord Lytton under actual circumstances. The *Euphrates* left, for India yesterday. A Bulletin issued to-day declares the Princess Alice is alarmingly ill.

Rome, December 11th—The ministry has resigned in consequence of its defeat in the Chambers.

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WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. Curtoys. He was senior partner of Messrs. Grindlay & Co. He was also the Sheriff of Calcutta.

MR. WATT, Professor, Hooghly College, if what we hear be true, is in hot water. There was a row lately between him and Mr. Griffiths, which has fortunately been settled amicably through the kind intervention of Mr. Hime, the Magistrate. We are told that he has received a severe wigging from the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with an application for leave. The letter of Government we fear is not likely to see the light of publicity. We further hear that Mr. Watt will probably be transferred from the Hooghly College. Science and common sense have not apparently gone hand in hand.

WE LEARN from private sources that H. R. H. Princess Alice was in considerable danger during morning of the 13th instant but rallied in the afternoon. Sir William Jenner is in attendance.

WE HEAR that a Russian Officer has just travelled from Tashkend by Afghansthan to Herat where he was hospitably received Thence he passed on to Meshed and across Persia to Caspian.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks receipts of the under-mentioned publications :—1. The Code of Civil Procedures, Act X, of 1877, with notes and appendix. By the Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton, Published by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. 2. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam for 1877-78. 3. Speech of the Earl of Northbrook at Winchester on the Afghan Question. 4. Prospectus and Price List of the Indian Co-operative Agency, 1878. 5. Pathamala or easy entertaining and interesting lessons in Bengali, by Damoodar Mukhopadhaya. Part III. 6. Mukut Udhar. By Hurry Mohun Mookerjee. 7. Report on the History of the Mysore Famine of 1876-78. By C A. Elliot, C.S.I.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1878.

THE WAR.

PROGRESS is the watchword of our army in Affghansthan. Notwithstanding difficulties of way and weather our troops are advancing. It is reported that Jellalabad will be occupied at once, and that a move to Kandahar will be made speedily. Our troops are congregating in the vicinity of Kojack, which is being occupied ; this will give an easy access to Kandahar. Information has been received to the effect that the Heratees are coming to the defence of Kandahar. But we do not believe this rumour. In fact the course of events in Affghansthan within the last few weeks shews that the Amir has no hold upon his subjects, that the border tribes do as they like, and that if some of them now side with the Amir they may next moment set him aside, that His Highness was not the least prepared for the war, that if he had expected aid from Russia, the aid has not come, and that Affghansthan has consequently fallen an easy prey to British invasion. The condition of things in 1878 seems to be widely different from what it was in 1838. In 1838 Affghansthan was ruled by a much abler man, whose personal influence upon his people was immense. In 1878 the Ruler of Affghansthan seems to be a monomaniac, and has no considerable personal following. In 1838 Affghansthan was united, in 1878 it is disunited. In 1838 the Amir could trust his sons, relatives, friends and dependants, in 1878 the present ruling chief suspects treachery in his own household. In 1838 the border tribes were to a man opposed to our progress, in 1878 many of them have come forward with overtures of friendship and good will. In 1838 the treasury of the Amir was prosperous, in 1878 it seems to be empty. In 1838 our officers did not know the country and could not consequently overcome the difficulties; in 1878 they have become well acquainted with it by previous enquiries and researches. In 1838 our Government was not the master of the Indus ; our supplies depended upon the good will of Runjit Sing, whose men again did not quite trust us and could not in their turn be trusted. In 1878 the British standard waves over Peshwar ; our resources have vastly increased ; the word of our Viceroy is command to all the tribes bordering on the frontier. In 1838 there was no good understanding between Russia and England ; in 1878 that understanding it would appear has been secured. The Premier in the late debate in the Lords on the Affghan war is reported to have said, "England was now on friendly relations with Russia, whose explanations relative to the mission were satisfactory. His Lordship declared that the conduct of Russia afforded a striking contrast to that of the Amir." This means that a secret understanding as we had predicted has been come to between England and Russia, and that consequently our work has been greatly simplified in Affghansthan.

While our troops are advancing, the Amir makes no vigorous efforts to oppose them. On the contrary he is shewing a disposition for an amicable settlement. He has sent a reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum, which we subjoin :

Lahore 12th December 15h 25m.—Following is translation of the Amir's reply to the ultimatum dated 19th November 1878 : Be it known to Your Excellency that I have received and read from beginning to end, the friendly letter which Your Excellency has sent in reply to the letter I despatched by Nawab Gaulam Hussan Khan. With regard to the expressions used by Your Excellency in the beginning of your letter referring to the friendly character of the mission and the good-will of the British Government. I leave it to Your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted, to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon good will if it be evidenced by words only, but if on the other hand good-will really consist of deeds and actions, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes that have been expressed, and the proposals that have been made by British officials during the last few years, to officials of this God-granted Government, proposals which from their nature it was impossible for them to comply with. One of these proposals referred to my undutiful son, the ill-starred wretch Muhammad Yakub Khan and was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British Agent then residing in Cabul. It was written in that letter that if the said Yakub Khan be released and set at liberty our friendship with the Afghan Government will be firmly cemented but that otherwise it will not. There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature which contain no evidence of good-will, but which on the contrary were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God-granted Government. With regard to my refusal to receive the British mission Your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government I assure Your Excellency that on the contrary the officials of this God-granted government, in repulsing the mission were not influenced by any hostile or inimical feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered but they were afraid that the independence of this Government might be affected by the arrival of the mission and that the friendship which has now existed between the Governments for several years might be annihilated. A paragraph in Your Excellency's letter corroborates the statement which they have made to this Government. The feelings of apprehension which were aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a mission to Cabul, before the mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawar, have subsequently been fully justified by the statement, in Your Excellency's letter that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes, who acted as guides to the mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation to them for any loss they might have suffered ; and that if at any time, those tribes should meet with ill-treatment at my hands, the British Government would at once take steps to protect them. Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had the object of the mission been really friendly, and no force or threats of violence used, the mission would, as a matter of course, have been allowed a free passage, as such mission are customary and of frequent occurrence between allied States. I am now sincerely stating my own feelings when I say that this Government has maintained the former friendship which existed between the two Governments and cherishes no feelings of hostility and opposition towards the British Government. It is also incumbent upon the officials of the British Government that, out of respect and consideration for the greatness and eminence of their own Government they should not consent to inflict any injury upon their well disposed neighbours, and to impose the burden of grievous troubles upon the shoulders of their sincere friends, but on the contrary they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed towards this God granted Government in order that the relations between the two Governments may remain on the same footing as before, and if ; in accordance with the custom of allied States, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly, and temporary mission to this country with a small escort, not exceeding 20 or 30 men, similar to that which attended the Russian mission, this servant of God will not oppose its progress.

Both this and the previous letters of the Amir shew that he has been actuated by one feeling—desire of maintaining his independence. He has put his case before the nations of the world with a fairness, candour, dignity, moderation, and feeling which no right-minded can disregard. He has no wish to quarrel with us—he only wants a guarantee of his independence. What could be more natural to a man in this position than this ? Who would like to sign away the death-warrant of his own independence ? It has been a tradition rightly or wrongly with the Affghans that the very appearance of an Englishman in an Eastern country is a death-knell of the independence of that country, and so the Amir did not consent to the proposal of our Government to quarter British officers in Kandahar, Herat, and Kabul. As for the late Mission, its object had not been announced to the Amir, and then to escort it with an expeditionary force, though small, His Highness thought, was not the right way of sending a friendly and peaceful embassy. The Amir appeals to the past conduct of the British Government and in effect says that it protests too much. But as a practical man he wants deeds, not words. He has not only successfully repelled the charge of enmity to our Government, but has we think shewn satisfactorily that he is really the wronged and aggrieved party.

But the expostulations and assurances of the Amir will now avail little. Nothing can now arrest the progress of our arms. The British Government will not rest satisfied, unless it receives a substantial guarantee of security and peace for the future. Lord Beaconsfield wants a "scientific rectification of frontier," which means annexation of territory. The British flag will probably be planted on the banks of the Oxus. The question is—cannot terms of peace be concluded with the Amir without further expenditure of blood and money ? If our Government wishes to advance to Kandahar, Herat and Kabul before commencing negociations, we do not think it will be acting fairly or honorably. With the Amir begging for our friendship, and courting protection, why should our Government take the extreme step of humiliating him in his own capital or of driving him from his throne? The Amir was certainly foolish in dallying with the Russians, but he was driven to that position by our own Government, and it cannot be fair or just to take extreme steps against him for attempting to secure his own interests. In our opinion the Amir should be at once asked whether he wants war or peace, and if the latter on what terms ?

THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

THE thunderbolt has fallen upon India. Her Majesty's Government have decreed that India must bear the cost of the Affghan war. The following telegram has been received from London :

London, 10th December.—The Secretary of State for India, moving that India should defray the expenses of the Afghan war, said that in view of circumstances connected with war and the condition of the Indian finance, he considered that there were no grounds for asking assistance from England. The Indian surplus this year would amount to £500,000 after paying the war expenses which were estimated at £1.250,000.

The reply of the Ameer to the Viceroy's ultimatum was nothing but an evasion. England must be the paramount Power at Cabul, Cabul holds the key of India and she must be a friendly porter, or England will hold the key herself,

Upon Lord Halifax introducing a motion condemning the policy of Government, Lord Lawrence spoke advising that nothing can be exacted from the Affghans, that protection should be promised against an invasion and unless England paid the expenses all India will be indignant and despairing. Lords Derby and Carnarvon have both attacked Government. The House adjourned till Tuesday.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Count Schouvaloff informed Lord Salisbury that the Russian Envoy had left Cabul.

Mr. Whitbread introduced a motion condemning the policy of Government as contrary to the advice of all experienced officials. Lord Stanhope accused the Liberal party of having caused the estrangement of the Ameer. The House adjourned till Tuesday.

It must be news to all India that her exchequer is so flourishing that after paying the present estimated cost of £1,250,000 for the Affghan war, it will have a surplus of £500,000 at the end of the current financial year. And yet what was the story which our Finance Minister told us this time last year ? Did he not say that the Queen's Government in India could not be carried on without fresh taxation ? Did he not urge that the Government was so hard up that it must have recourse to extra taxation ? Of course he pleaded the famine. He held that a famine insurance was necessary, and that the proceeds of the new taxes shall be "religiously" applied to that purpose. Not twelve months have elapsed, and we see that the pledge was made only to be broken. The proceeds of

the new taxes it was estimated would be about one crore and ten lacs of rupees, and we find that the whole of this amount and something more would be applied to the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan War. The reason upon which this burden is sought to be imposed upon India is edifying enough. In July, Lord Northbrook made his memorable speech in the House of Lords on Indian Finance and Taxation. His Lordship said:

In February of this year a licence-tax was imposed and a cess imposed upon land. There was additional taxation to the amount of £1.100,000 imposed in that month. The speeches made by the Viceroy and by members of the Government of India in December last had led him (Lord Northbrook) to believe at first that it was necessary to impose this additional taxation. But the discussion in December last took place before full information could have been in the possession of the Government of the financial result of the year 1877-8, or of the prospects of the coming year. The new taxes were voted before the Budget for the year was, or could have been, prepared; and when in March the usual estimates and accounts were published he was unable to find in them a justification for the imposition of £1,100,000 of additional taxation. The Budget of March provided for an estimated surplus for 1878-9 for £2,156,000. He was happy to say that the Indian Estimates had been framed with such care of late years, that any Government was perfectly safe in concluding that the receipts would be in excess of the amounts at which they were estimated. This was shewn by comparing the estimates and accounts of each year from 1873-4 to 1877-8, inclusive. In 1873-4, the estimated surplus was £220.000, the actual surplus was more than £2,000,000. In 1874-5 the estimated surplus was £1,192,000, the actual surplus more than £2,500,000; in 1875-6 the estimated surplus was half-a million the actual surplus a million and a quarter; in 1876-7 the estimated surplus was £144,000, the actual surplus a million and a quarter. In 1877-8 the estimated surplus was £1,803,300, and the most recent accounts shew that it will probably be two millions and three-quarters. He did not condemn the practice of under-estimating receipts. The Government of India were perfectly right to be on the safe side; but with estimates so carefully framed it would, in his opinion, have been amply sufficient to have estimated for a surplus of a million and a half instead of for a surplus of £2,156,000. Unless some unforeseen disturbances of the finances occurred, there would have been every probability of an actual surplus of the millions at the end of the year.

It would be thus seen that Lord Northbrook had anticipated a large surplus without extra taxation, and we find that the actual surplus will amount to a crore and three quarters, or about sixty-five lacs *minus* the proceeds of the famine taxation. And this surplus has been obtained after surrendering 60 lacs of salt revenue. On what ground did the Secretary of State in the last session of Parliament justify the extra taxation and the large sacrifice of revenue? He spoke as follows: "As to taxation, there was one thing absolutely clear from the speeches of Sir J. Strachey and others, and it was that throughout all these proceedings the chief object had been to equalize the salt duties, to abolish the barbarous system of Customs lines, to reduce the transit duties, and further, to enter into engagements with the Governments of States producing salt in order that we might practically obtain control of the salt made in India." His Lordship added "that he agreed with his noble friend (Lord Northbrook) that new taxes, whether at home or in India, were very undesirable things; but every one who had considered the subject must be of opinion, with Sir John Strachey, that the first object in India should be to reduce taxation and expenditure and to do everything possible to make the two ends meet. But when famines or droughts had to be met over whole districts year after year, it became necessary to look about for some resource that might be permanently available; and with that view General Strachey had endeavoured to obtain £2,000,000 over expenditure —£500,000 in the shape of a surplus and £1,500,000 to be invested in reproductive works, so as to enable him when famine came to borrow money on the interest arising from the investment so made."

Such were the grounds on which additional taxation was imposed upon India this time last year. The Government knows well what hardships and sufferings it has thus inflicted upon the people. In two Presidencies the people had just emerged from the horrors of the famine; in one province they had narrowly escaped the full rigours of a famine; throughout the country they have been suffering from the effects of high prices, and yet they have been made to pay new taxes for the sake of a Famine Insurance Fund. There has necessarily been a surplus, and they are now told that as there is such a large surplus they must pay the cost of the Affghan War. They cannot plead poverty, for if they were poor, how could they produce such a large surplus? How logical, how kind, how generous! The Government extracts the uttermost farthing from the poor people of India, and then tells the public of England that they are rich and can afford to pay. We leave the morality of the transaction to the keepers of the national conscience of the United Kingdom.

As for the argument that the Affghan war has been undertaken for the defence of India, and that therefore she must pay, we would appeal to Lord Beaconsfield's own speech. His Lordship admits that there is no fear of an Affghan invasion of India; our present frontier is impregnable; but he wants "a scientific rectification of our frontier," which translated into common sense language means annexation. Such being the case with what consistency does the Government justify the defrayal of the expenses of the war from the Indian exchequer? Read what Mr. Gladstone says on this point in his comments upon the Premier's speech:

"It is satisfactory to know that, in the opinion of the Government, an invasion of India on what is known as its North-Western Frontier is not practicable! But the satisfaction thus imparted is at once dispelled by our being told that, as it is not a scientific Frontier, any foe can there so embarrass and disturb our dominion as to put us to great expense in the maintenance of a large military force. I do not quite comprehend in what manner a foe is thus to embarrass and disturb us on a Frontier which it is impossible for him to invade.

"But this Frontier, which connot be invaded, is now to be rectified, because it is not scientific. We may, however, inquire what advantage a scientific Frontier can give us beyond the security against invasion which we have already? But while we cannot be better than we are, we may be worse; for scientific Frontiers are not seldom invaded with success, as we might know, were it only from the experience of last year.

"But what is the meaning of rectification of Frontier?

"Rectification, of our Frontier is, I believe, a diplomatic phrase, commonly used to cover an annexation of territory which it is not convenient explicitly to avow. What right have we to annex by war or menace the territory of our neighbours in order to make scientific a Frontier which is already safe? What should we say of such an act if done by another Power?

So the rectification of frontier means annexation of territory beyond the boundaries of India, and we are called upon to pay for it. The Parliamentary statute says that the Indian troops shall be employed only for the internal defence of India; the Premier admits that there is no fear of a foreign invasion of India, and yet we must pay the cost of the Affghan war. This is logic, this is justice. Already we are about to reap the fruits of the Affghan expedition. Fifteen thousand sepoys are to be added to the Indian Army at an annual cost of £270,000 or about the amount required from Bengal as the produce of the License tax. What next and next?

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

WE have received a full report of Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Lord Mayor's Annual Dinner. His Lordship spoke on the Affghan question but was very brief, but we have now before us something like a positive statement as to the motives, which have led to the present war. The premier did not refer to national honor or to Shere Ali's unfriendliness. He took his stand on a broader ground, *viz.*, the defence of the Indian frontier. He said: "Your Lordship is well aware of the present state of affairs on the North-Western frontier of India. In the first place, my Lord Mayor, Her Majesty's Government are by no means apprehensive of any invasion of India by our North-Western frontier. The base of operations of any possible foe is so remote, the communications are so difficult, the aspect of the country is so forbidding, that we do not believe under these circumstances any invasion of our North-Western frontier is practicable." It was thus fully admitted by the Premier that there was no fear of foreign invasion of India. And His Lordship is quite right. There is no Power in Asia which dares attack British India. Our frontier is protected by nature, and so long as we do not quarrel with our neighbours there is no fear of a collision. "But," continued Lord Beaconsfield, "our North-Western frontier is a haphazard and not a scientific frontier. It is in the power of any foe so to embarrass and disturb our dominion, that we should be obliged to maintain the presence of a great military force in that quarter, entailing on the country a proportionate expenditure. These are unquestionably great evils, and former Viceroys have had their attention called with anxiety to the state of frontier." Now, what is a "scientific frontier?" Lord Beaconsfield did not explain it. He concealed his meaning in a cloud of words. But the two statements he made are inconsistent with each other. If he admits, as he did admit, that with our present North-Western frontier the base of operations is so remote, the communications are so difficult, the aspect of the country is so forbidding, that under the circumstances any invasion of our North-Western frontier is not practicable,—if that is really the case, how could he in the same breath say that it is in the power of any foe to embarrass and disturb the Indian possessions of England. His Lordship held that without a "scientific frontier" the Government of India must maintain a greater military force on the frontier for the protection of its dominion. This is what we cannot understand. It is obvious that if the frontier be extended, the number of our troops must be increased. It will cause us much greater trouble and expense to maintain our "scientific frontier" than our present "safe frontier," as his Lordship rightly described it. The more the chain is lengthened, the weaker it becomes, and unless extra strength is applied it will break. The question is—can India afford to pay for the expense, which it is sure to be cast upon her, if the new policy of a "scientific frontier" be carried out. Lord Beaconsfield remarked:

"Recently, however, some peculiar circumstances have occurred in that part of the world which have convinced Her Majesty's Government that the time has arrived when we must terminate all this inconvenience and prevent all this possible injury. With this view we have mad arrangements by which, when completed, in all probability at no distant day, all anxiety respecting the North-Western frontier of India will be removed. (Cheers.) We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbours and not on bad terms perhaps with some neighbours that are more remote. (Cheers.) I do not wish, my Lord Mayor, in making these remarks that you should understand that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that an invasion of India is impossible or impracticable. On the contrary, if Asia Minor and the valley of the Euphrates were in the possession of a very weak or very powerful State, it would be by no means impossible for an adequate army to march through the passes of Asia Minor and through Persia and absolutely menace the dominions of the Queen; but Her Majesty's Government have contemplated such a result, and we have provided means to prevent its occurrence by our Convention with Turkey and our occupation of the isle of Cyprus. (Cheers.)

We have in the above a laconic but full programme of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. England wishes to dispute with Russia's ascendancy in Central Asia. Lord Beaconsfield accordingly proposes to revise the map of the Central Asian states. But the task is bold. If any thing will tempt Russia to quarrel with England, it will be this aggressive policy of the latter. The great war which is predicted on all sides between England and Russia will then come, and as India will be made the base of operations, the prospect before us is by no means encouraging. We already see how England is trying to shift the pecuniary liability of the present war on to the shoulders of India, and as the argument of defence of the Indian frontier will hold equally good then, as now, for the pretext will be the protection of our frontier,

the poor people of India will be made to pay. It is impossible for us to control the course of events in Central Asia; the Muscovite considers it his manifest destiny to rule in Central Asia and he knows how to play his cards. There will be a competition between England and Russia in buying the good will of the chiefs of Central Asia, and as the Cossack is more wily than the Anglo-Saxon, it may be easily imagined who is likely to succeed in the end. Again, the Cossack is more Asiatic than the Anglo-Saxon and therefore more able to stand the hardships of life on the plains of Central Asia. Further, in point of numbers the Anglo-Saxon cannot hope to compete successfully with the Cossack, and there he will be under a serious disadvantage. Thus all things considered Lord Beaconsfield's "scientific frontier" will bring more trouble than he imagines. Are there any counter-balancing advantages? Read what Lord Northbrook said at Winchester:

In my opinion our present frontier is unassailable for purposes of defence, and to advance it further into Afghanistan would be most unwise. The great difficulty which we have hitherto had with respect to our frontier is in dealing with the independent tribes adjoining to it. If we advance further, we shall have to deal with other tribes, and we shall have the same difficulty occurring over again. The clearest notion that I can give of the difficulty that we shall have is the trouble that we have already had in securing our communication between Peshawur and Kohat—a very short distance through the territory of one only of these tribes. Just as I left India this tribe was requested to improve communications, and the result was an expedition of some 8,000 men; and although the expedition was admirably conducted, it took more than a year to bring this small tribe to submission. The Prime Minister said the other night that the question of our North-Western frontier had been under the consideration of several Viceroys and Administrations of India. It was not, however, considered in my time. My military advisers—Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Henry Norman second to none in knowledge and experience—never brought to the notice of the Government of India that our frontier required rectification. I have the highest authority for saying that during the administration of Lord Mayo no such considerations were brought forward; but in the year 1867-8, in Lord Lawrence's administration the question was very fully considered on more than one occasion. It would conduce very much to a thorough understanding of the matter if the opinions then given by Sir William Mansfield and Sir Henry Durand and other high authorities could now be given to the public. The conclusion of the Government of India at the time was given in these words:—"We object to any interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by a forcible or amicable occupation of any post or tract in the country beyond our own frontier, inasmuch as we think such a measure would under present circumstances, engender irritation, defiance, and hatred in the minds of the Afghans, without in the least strengthening our power either for attack or defence."

We entirely concur. For our part we think that a greater misfortune cannot befall the tax payers of India than the annexation of Affghansthan. The establishment of our political influence in Affghansthan is one thing, and the military occupation of the country is another.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

Of the many letters which Sir James Stephen has written to the *Times* on the Affghan question his last is the most important. His opinion on our situation is not of much practical importance, for after all it is a lawyer's opinion. But the facts, which he has given of our relations with the Amir of Kabul, are of great value. He says," it will be remembered that in the spring of 1873 the Russian took Khiva in breach of a solemn official promise made to the British Government. It is said that this produced the utmost alarm in the mind of the Amir, and that he sent his Envoy to Simla in the summer of that year to press the Government of India with the greatest earnestness to promise definitely that they would protect the Amir, in case of invasion, against the Russians. It is also said that, under instructions, the Government of India had to decline to do so; that the Amir regarded the course then taken as a breach of earlier engagements, express or implied; and from that time, feeling that he could not rely on England and could not stand by himself, he threw himself into the arms of Russia. Whether these reports are true or not, they seem to me to be confirmed by facts known to all the world. After the Conference of 1873 the Amir left unaccepted the sum of £100,000 which had been placed at his disposal at one of the Indian Treasuries, though he accepted a number of rifles. In May, 1876, soon after Lord Lytton's arrival in India, it was proposed to send Sir Lewis Pelly on a mission to Cabul. This mission the Amir refused to receive. Quetta, was occupied in November of the same year, and Sir Lewis Pelly's Peshawur Conference was held in February, 1877. These dates show that six months before the occupation of Quetta the Amir was so hostile to us as to refuse to receive a mission, and that several months after that event he was not too hostile to enter into a Conference. It seems to follow that the occupation of Quetta and the other matters referred to by Lord Lawrence were not the main causes of his estrangement, but that it was of considerably older date. The later events—the growth of Russian influence, the reception of a Russian Embassy and the exclusion of our own—need only be referred to. They seem to me to be the natural, inevitable result of such a course as that which is alleged to have been taken in 1873. If the offer said to have been made at that time had been accepted; if the Amir had been guaranteed against Russia on condition of following our advice as to his foreign policy, the policy of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo would have run its natural course and have borne its natural fruit: Affghanistan would at this moment have been under our influence, and would have been our bulwark against theRussians, instead of being a weapon in their hands against us. Should this account be true it will follow that we have lost the opportunity of defending our frontier by an Affghan alliance, and that we gave Shere Ali "a great ground of complaint." Thus according to Sir James Stephen's own shewing the Amir has had good ground of complaint. If so, how can he blame His Highness, how can he say that we have a good *casus belli*? And yet he throws the responsibility of the war upon the Amir. Sir James says: "With some fine qualities (touchingly shown in his friendship for Lord Mayo and in the letter which he wrote upon Lord Mayo's death) the Amir is half a barbarian, and he belongs to the most vindictive race in the world. His conduct about the two Embassies appears to me to show not only that he has made a final choice between England and Russia, but that he has done so in a manner hostile and insulting to England in the highest degree. If the report I have referred to is well-founded, I think our conduct in 1873 was, to say the least, a mistake from the purely Indian point of view, though it is of course possible that it may have appeared advisable at the time in connexion with questions of European policy; but, be this as it may, the fact (if it is a fact) that Shere Ali has grounds of complaint against us will not justify us, having regard to the great interests we have to protect, in leaving unpunished acts of all but open hostility, and as such I cannot help regarding the exclusion of the English and the admission of the Russian Embassy, in which matter Lord Lawrence himself says that the Amir "acted very wrongly and very unwisely."

Sir James is so self-contradictory that it would be arguments thrown away to disprove his position. If the Amir had good ground of complaint, if we did not choose to befriend him, then we cannot justly blame him for throwing himself into the hands of Russia. He is placed between two formidable rivals, England and Russia, and he gave us the first choice. If we did not accept his offer, it was our fault. What could he do under the circumstances but grasp the hands of Russia, and Russia was wise, and has stretched forth her hands. The paramount interests of India, says Sir James, require that we should have a paramount influence in Affghansthan. Granted, but why did you not take time by the forlock? And because you did not at first understand your own interests, is it right or just that you should seek to chastise the Amir for looking to his own interests? Sir James Stephen's reasoning shews that he is no more than a special pleader. He says, "I admit and maintain that Shere Ali ought to be treated with justice though I deny that the maxims of European international law should be the measure of justice in regard to him. If asked, what, then, is the measure of justice in the case? I should reply, the Government of India acts justly when it uses its power in that manner which in the best of its judgment will be most conducive to the happiness and lasting peace of its subjects, and its neighbours, and in regard to its neighbour, it must bear in mind the fact that none of them is strong enough or civilized enough to be really and permanently independent. If, therefore, any neighbouring State enters into alliances which threaten the peace of British India or the safety of its frontiers it is not unjust, though it may be inexpedient, to go to war with it." We will not dwell upon this point atlength, because it has been most ably answered by Lord Northbrook in his speech at Winchester, which we notice below. But we wish to point out that the facts which Sir James has stated are entirely in favour of the Amir, and that his conclusions are wholly opposed to those facts. His reasoning is simply a repetition of the old story of the wolf and the lamb. But national honor and morality cannot be vindicated by such petty-fogging reasoning.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S speech at Winchester will immensely raise his reputation as a statesman and a just man. His Lordship reviewed the whole question lucidly, thoroughly, and ably, and although we cannot agree with his Lordship that the so-called policy of "masterly inactivity" was the best, the spirit in which he viewed the subject was decidedly the noblest. What we cannot agree with him about is the refusal of our Government to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Amir. His Lordship explained that desire of non-intervention was at the bottom of this policy. But an active alliance with the Amir would not necessarily have been followed with an interference with his domestic affairs. Lord Lawrence was mistaken when he guaranteed Dost Mahomed an absence of all visible British influence in Affghansthan. What was the object of that guarantee? Did his Lordship for a moment believe that the Affghans would have invaded India, if they had not been kept in good humour by coaxing? If he had such an idea in his head, he did not evidently understand the position of the British Government in India. Lord Mayo followed the same policy, and Lord Northbrook proceeded in the footsteps of his predecessors. Lord Mayo thus wrote or spoke on the 1st July 1869: "While we distinctly intimated to the Amir that in no circumstances should a British soldier ever cross his frontier to assist him in coercing his rebellious subjects, that no European officers should be placed as residents in his cities, that no fixed subsidy or money allowance should be given for any named period, that no promises of assistance in other ways should be made, that no treaty would be entered into obliging us in every circumstance to recognize him and his descendants rulers in Affghanistan, we were prepared by the most open and absolute present recognition, and by every public evidence of friendly disposition, of respect for his character, and interest in his fortunes, to give all the moral support in our power; and, in addition, we were willing to assist him with money, arms, ammunition, and native artificers, and in other ways, whenever we deem it possible or desirable to do so." Now, we wish to know what was the object of this subsidy to the Amir? What was the *quid pro quo* for the gold and arms heaped upon him? The Amir did not like to see British officers in his territory; he had shrewd suspicion that the presence of British officers was a prelude to annexation, but a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance would have removed that dread. The Amir sought for it, and our Government could have with the greatest propriety asked him to allow it to quarter British officers in his territories as a guarantee of friendship. But this our Government did not do. Lord

Northbrook thus described what passed under his own Viceroyalty :

"I succeeded Lord Mayo in 1872 as Governor General of India, but I am not going to dwell on my own conduct during the time I occupied that position. I had the honour of serving under the Administration of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield; but the despatches that were written during my term of office have not been presented to Parliament therefore it will be obviously wrong in me to indulge in any disquisitions on my own conduct. I may say this however, that I endeavoured to the best of my ability to carry out the policy of Lord Mayo and Lord Lawrence, not only because I thought it right to carry on a successive policy, but because I entirely believed and concurred in that policy, and the reason on which that policy was founded. On one matter I may say a word without indiscretion, and that is the one about European officers, and here I would refer to Sir Douglas Forsyth and his suggested return to India through Afghanishtan. I saw the Prime Minister of Shere Ali in 1873, feeling as I did that occasions might arise when it would be of great advantage that English officers might be sent through Afghanistan, particularly as there were some questions about the frontier which we desired to have known in the interests of Afghanistan by British officers. I desired the Foreign Secretary of the Government to consult with the Prime Minister of Shere Ali to ascertain whether he would be likely to receive English officers if he were asked to do so, and a confidential communication took place accordingly. Shere Ali's Prime Minister of that time is now dead, therefore I can see no impropriety in making known his opinions. This is the opinion of the Ameer of Cabul's Prime Minister in 1873 in reference to the stationing of British officers in Cabul. "Speaking as a friend and in the interest of the British Government." he could not recommend a specific request being made to station British officers in certain places, Such a demand, however friendly to the Ameer it might be, would give rise to distrust and misapprehension." The reasons he gave were that the Afghans were deplorably ignorant and entertained an idea that deputation of British agents is always a precursor to annexation. He also said that there was "a strong party in Cabul opposed to the Ameer entering into intimate relations with the British Government." Soon after that the question whether Sir Douglas Forsyth should return to India through Afghanistan or not came up, and the Ameer regretted that he had not been allowed to return, giving as a reason that shortly before a British officer, Colonel Macdonald, had been shot on the frontier by the Afghans, circumstance which had occasioned considerable inconvenience to the country and inclined him to say that he could not be answerable for the safety of any English officers. I felt I had no right, under the circumstances and under the assurances that had been given by Lord Mayo that British officers should not be sent against the opinion of the Ameer to consider that any offence had been committed against the British Government.

The above is a mere fragment of the events that occurred in Lord Northbrook's time, but the publication of the Affghan blue-book which we are promised will show how far the ex-Viceroy's decision was influenced by Her Majesty's Government.

Lord Northbrook thus dwelt on the course of recent events :

On the 11th of August we heard that a Russian mission had arrived at Cabul; on the 22nd of July preceding, that the Viceroy addressed letters to the Ameer; that those letters arrived at Cabul on the 10th of September, and that the mission was sent on the 21st of September, before an answer was received. On the 21st the officers of the Ameer in the Khyber Pass refused to allow the mission to proceed. It was said in the first telegraphic accounts, which are often at first incorrect, that a gross insult had been offered to the British officer who went up to the Khyber as the advance party of the mission. But I was very glad that subsequent accounts disabused us of any such idea, and that so far as the officer of the Ameer in the Khyber was concerned, his conduct was perfectly civil. He simply said that he had no orders to allow the mission to pass, and asked that the mission should wait until he should receive instructions from his master. This having taken place troops were massed upon the frontier of Afghanistan and active measures were taken. In the beginning of October you may remember that a native envoy who was sent forward in the Ameer's interest to the Viceroy arrived at Simla on the 26th of October. It seemed right, under the circumstances, that an ultimatum to the Ameer should be given. That appeared to be delivered on the 2nd of November into his officer's hands, and if he rejects the ultimatum the hostilities will commence on the 20th of the present month.

Now, I am perfectly aware of what has taken place between the Russian Government and the Ameer. There is no secret about it. What has happened is this—that the Russian Government agreed with us that Khelat should be accepted as the frontier of Afghanistan. They agreed with us that they would use their interest if they could with the native States on the other side of that frontier to hinder those States from attacking Afghanistan, and we agreed to use our influence to prevent Afghanistan attacking the native States of the frontier. The Russian Government did one thing more. On several occasions in the clearest possible terms they told us that Afghanistan was beyond the sphere of Russian politics At that time one of the disappointed members of the family of Dost Mahomed lived in a city under Russian protection. That man was never allowed to give any trouble. On other occasions the Russian Government showed that they in no way desired to depart from their engagements in that matter. But on the other hand, it would appear at first sight that by sending a mission to Cabul they had distinctly broken through the engagements they had made. But we must be fair in this matter, and we must recollect that it is not so long ago—towards the spring of the year—that unfortunately, we were on the brink of a war with Russia. We all know that the British Government took a decided line against Russia. Assuming such an attitude, we sent troops to Malta, and in point of fact it was generally supposed that the question of peace and war hung at that time on a thread. For my own part, I do not hesitate to say that if we had the right, as I hold that we had the right to send native troops to Malta the Russians had the right to take such steps as they thought necessary to protect Russian territory in Asia. This is the explanation which I give, and which I conceive to be the natural explanation of the movement of troops in the spring of this year and the sending of the mission to Afghanistan. I have seen it mentioned in the newspapers that this mission to Cabul was sent after the signature of the Treaty of Berlin. and that it shows the animosity of the Russian Government towards us. That statement can, at any rate, be disputed. The Russian mission arrived at Cabul on the 22nd of July. The distance from Samarcand consists of marches extending over a distance of 620 miles. It could not have been possible for the Russian mission to march from Samarcand in less than a month. It was therefore impossible that a mission starting on the 13th of July could arrive on the 22nd of July. That issue was disposed of by the mere question of distance. Now it seems to me with regard to this matter to be quite clear that the Government of this country had a right, peace being declared to enter into a diplomatic correspondence with Russia for the purpose of asking what were her intentions and whether he would adhere to the formal arrengement with respect to interference with Afghanistan, or what her policy was to be. (Hear.) That the Government had a perfect right to do, and my own impression is that that is the course which the Government really has pursued. We do not know. All that we do know is that, papers were promised the day before Parliament separated, and I have no doubt that those papers will soon be produced. (Hear.) So far, then, as to the conduct of Russia. Now as regards the Ameer of Afghanistan. Supposing that Shere Ali had when I was Governor-General of India received a Russian mission at Cabul without first consulting the British Government as to whether it should be received, I should say that that was an unfair act, in consequence of our previous arrangement with him. But now we must look at the circumstances which went before the case as it has actually arisen. It was impossible for the Ameer to communicate with the British Government, for rightly. or wrongly, our agent at his Court had been withdrawn. We know, however, that he tried to prevent a Russian mission going to Cabul. That appeard several times in papers and through other impartial sources, and I believe it to be the fact. (Cheers.) We cannot possibly have any evidence that the Ameer has entered into any hostile arrangement with the Russian Embassy after having received them. I have no fear of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan. (Cheers.) From all that I know or have ever heard of that country the real feeling of the Ameer of Cabul and Afghanistan is a feeling of imdependence. a dislike of any interference either by England or by Russia in his affairs; and I will say this much that when I left India the Ameer, though he would have disliked any interference on the part of England would have resented any shown by Russia to a far greater extent. (Loud cheers.) Therefore if Russia's people be in that country they would only arouse more feelings of independence, and the longer they remained the more influence would they lose. (Renewed cheers.)

In other words Lord Northbrook does not blame either the Czar or the Amir. But his Lordship cannot deny that Russia is intriguing, that she is advancing in Affghansthan, and that British influence is reduced to a minimum there. Under such circumstances could or should England keep quiet? This question has not been answered by Lord Northbrook.

Lord Northbrook enunciated some noble principles for the dealings of England with weak Asiatic states. His Lordship thus forcibly commented upon the doctrine advocated by Sir James Stephen that might is right :

When we are considering the conduct of Shere Ali in this matter I confess that I have observed with the greatest regret opinions which have been expressed by the Press with regard to it; and what I regret more is that Sir James Stephen, a Liberal leader, again has laid down a principle with which I can in no way agree. Sir James Stephen has contended that the principles of international law have no reference to our dealings with Shere Ali. He says that there is no law by which the case between Shere Ali and ourselves can be tried. We are exceedingly powerful and highly civilized; he is comparatively week and half-barbarous. He cannot be permitted to follow a course of policy which may expose us to danger, and we are to be the judges of the cause. and we are to decide according to our own interests. I have given you Sir James Stephen's own words, as I do not wish to misrepresent him. Now where does the doctrine he lays down go to? Why, it goes this length, that any civilized nations in dealing with another weak nation and one they conceive to be uncivilized, may act on no other principle than this right. This principle would justify the partition of Poland would justify every act of Russia against which this country has been crying out for some time. I feel sure that Sir James Stephen cannot know the meaning of what he has said, and that such a doctrine as this must shock the moral sense of all the right-feeling people of this country Sir James Stephen has confounded the conventional law of nations and the law of nations which depends on the practice of Eastern States with those fundamental principles of the law of nations that are founded on the first principles of morals and are derived from what Bacon calls the "Fountains of Justice," and which have been recognized not only by Christian lawyers and statesmen, but by heathen lawyers and statesmen from time long past. Some present may remember an eloquent passage in Cicero that I may paraphrase thus—These foundations of law are confined to no time and no place; they cannot be abrogated by Act of Parliament or by the popular opinion of the day. They are as binding on Russia as on England. and they are of equal force at Cabul as they are at Berlin. "Justice," says Sir James Mackintosh, "is the paramount interest of all men and of all communities," and such doctrines as those proposed by Sir James Stephen are not only dangerous any where, but especially so in regard to India. We have to deal with native Strtes which, although independent, are undoubtedly weak, and some not altogether civilized. We have also to deal with native States which are not altogether independent, but which possess limited Sovereign right limited by treaty engagements with this country, and by usages which have descended from the time the Emperors of Delhi held sway in Hindostan. With all these States we have Treaty engagements, and to all these States the Queen's Proclamation on assuming the Imperial Sovereignty in India was issued on November 1, 1858, as follows :—

"We hereby announce to the native Princes of India that all the treaties and engagements made with them or under the authority of the East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions, and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights dignity, and honour of the native Princes as our own."

Having regard to these principles, are we to cast all our treaties to the winds? As one who has held one of the highest offices of the Crown in one of the most splendid possessions of the Crown, I am bound to protest against any such doctrine as these. I am quite certain that if ever they are propounded in Parliament they will be met with an indignant repudiation. (Cheers.)

Nobly said. That these principles guided Lord Northbrook in the administration of Indian affairs we all know, and if they had been always followed by England in the history of her progress in the East, she would have achieved much greater glory than has fallen to her lot. If however she is now placed in a false position with regard to Affghansthan, it is due entirely to the want of foresight, judgment, and firmness on the part of those who had wielded her sceptre in this country. The present situation is entirely the outcome of their mistaken policy. There would have been no war, no shedding of blood, no waste of money, and no dispute between England and Affghansthan, if the Government of India had not in past withheld its hand of fellowship from the Amir. And we have now to retrieve their mistake by a huge expenditure of blood and money.

MR. FAWCETT ON THE AFFGHAN QUESTION.

At a public meeting on the "Affghan question" in the Victoria Hall, Victoria Park, Mr. Fawcett spoke upon this subject. He justly remarked that this question should be removed from the arena of party politics, but he complained of receiving no information from Government. He said, "they were discussing this question upon imperfect knowledge; but whose fault was it that they had no better information? He had kept silent for some time, but there were limits to human endurance, and they had been reached. (Cheers.) In the very last days of the session Sir Charles Dilke had asked the Government to produce papers not only on the Affghan question, but also with reference to Central Asia. Those papers were promised in a few days, but they had not yet appeared. What security, then, had they that before any papers at all were issued, England might not be embarked in a great and unnecessary war? They were asked to place confidence in the Government, but confidence to be real must be reciprocal, and before confiding in the Government the people had a right to ask the Ministry to treat the English people with openness and frankness. (Cheers.) He for one protested against a policy of mystery and surprise." But the war is now a *fait accompli*, and it is now therefore useless to discuss the question of declaration of war. Mr. Fawcett contended that the war, which had not then been declared, was demanded on misrepresentation of facts. He said: "On Sept. 25 the whole of England was startled with the news that an unendurable insult had been offered to one of Her Majesty's servants bearing an important message to the Ameer of Affghanstan; that in the Khyber, Major Cavagnari bearing a message from Sir Neville Chamberlain had been told by the commander of the Ali Musjid Fort that if it were not for his personal friendship he would shoot him on the spot. England was not only aroused to a paroxysm of indignation at this news, but military preparations were at once commenced by the Indian Government to avenge the intolerable insult offered to us. A fortnight or three weeks elapsed, and then it was discovered that Major Cavagnari had not been insulted." This is quite true, and the *Times* is responsible for the circulation of this mischievous invention. "No doubt," Mr. Fawcett said, "the Crown had the prerogative to declare war without the consent of Parliament, but in this case there was no emergency, and there was plenty of time now to consult the country in the persons of the representatives of the people in Parliament. The time had come when the people should no longer keep silent. Ministers

spoke, and with sufficient frequency, and it is well understood now that their object was not to avenge an insult, but to rectify the frontiers of India." Passing on, he said, "it was sometimes remarked that intolerable affront had been offered to England by the presence of a Russian Envoy at Cabul. Then why not call Russia to account? (Cheers.) He wanted to know what they were going to do when Affghanisthan was vanquished. The policy of advancing the frontier was opposed by many military authorities. The Duke of Wellington, for instance, was opposed to it. (A Voice: "He would not do so now.)" (Cheers.) Then it would greatly increase the military expenditure of India, and that in the present state of things was, to say the least, most undesirable and unjust. If that expenditure was to come upon England, then Lord Lytton in his war preparations was spending English money without the consent of the English people. (Laughter and cheers, and a voice: 'Quite right, too.") He had shown that there were great questions involved in this matter, and Lord Beaconsfield—(loud cheers and counter cheers, and cries of "How about Holy Russia?" —had appealed to them to show the courage and determination of their forefathers. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) He hoped they would be true to their ancient traditions, and protest against being involved in a war politically unjust and unnecessary. (Cheers.)

Nothing is so successful as success, and the success of British arms in Affghanisthan we make no doubt will cover all the faults of the Government. But whatever the morality or good policy of this war, England we hope will not overlook the question of justice to India in fixing the liability for cost. Mr. Fawcett has already raised his voice against saddling India with the expenses of this war, and we hope all party feeling will be set aside in Parliament in determining this question.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

If we are to judge the prosperity of a country by the results of its commercial transactions alone we cannot deny that generally speaking India is progressing. Ill-informed people are apt to pronounce upon the economic condition of a country as being favorable or otherwise from very imperfect data; from the distress apparent amongst a particular class of the community or in any particular tract of the country they hastily jump to the conclusion that it is fast dropping to the verge of ruin. Taken as a whole it cannot justly be said that our country is deteriorating, nay, there is positive proof of onward advance; and this position may be maintained in spite of the distress and suffering which may be observed among particular classes. There are many in every community who so doggedly stick to old habits and occupations that they scarcely notice the changes taking place in the economic condition of the society they live in, and consequently they never think of trimming their boat according to tide and weather, and it is not a matter of wonder if they are hopelessly stranded.

Both the past and current years havebeen exceptional years, but notwithstanding their exceptional character the current of our commercial transactions has not flagged. The net amount of customs duty realized in Bengal in 1877-78 on both exports and imports was very near three crores of rupees, which was higher than the amounts collected in any of the four preceding years. This increase we are told was due mainly to larger imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods; liquors and metals had also no small share in the increase of the duty receipts. If we exclude the duty on salt, which amounted to more than two crores and a half, the balance would be sufficiently high to form a subject of congratulation. The total value of imports of merchandise in Bengal was within 28 crores and one-fourth and that of exports a little above 47 crores, and the value of both would appear to be considerably in excess of that of any in the preceding four years. Excluding other ports the aggregate value of the foreign trade of Calcutta alone was over 56¼ crores. There are certain facts in connection with the export and import trade which call for special notice. We have said that the increase in the value of imported merchandise and the duty realized therefrom was mainly due to the increase in the imports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods. It might appear strange that although the greater part of the peninsula was visited by a scarcity the most appalling on record, which affected all classes equally, there should have been such a demand for an article, which must always be subordinate to the demand for food, specially so in this country where owing to the nature of the climate the necessary demand for cotton goods is comparatively small. And yet the fact cannot be gainsaid.

The Customs Collector inclines to the belief that this striking increase in the imports of cotton goods of all classes was due to over-trading. The Government holds a contrary view. We, however, are inclined to endorse the opinion of the Customs Collector and our reasons are as follows: Since the opening of mills in Bombay and elsewhere, Manchester has been trying might and main to discourage the demand for country goods by glutting this market with all sorts of coarse and rough goods at a very cheap price. This cheapness we own has afforded to the people some relief in these years of distress and suffering. We will say nothing of the quality of these goods except this that Manchester is doing its best to forfeit its credit in the estimation of the people by sending out goods, which rarely turn out to be what their marks and descriptions indicate. Pieces not unfrequently turn out to be short of weight and length, and what is worse the deficiency of cotton is made up by starch, which of course goes off at one washing. But let that pass. Almost every wholesale dealer's ware-house is glutted with unsold bales and boxes which have been accumulating, and for which they find no market notwithstanding favorable rates. The truth is people do not lay out a pice more in these days of high price of food on cotton or other fabrics except what is barely necessary and unavoidable. Further, what proportion does the purely agricultural class bear to the masses of the people? By agricultural class we mean the class which hold land and cultivate it with their own hands. And again among the village population how large is the proportion of the laboring class as contradistinguished from the agricultural or the land-cultivating class? What share of the profits has gone into the pockets of the cultivating class, and what to those of the capitalists or the mahajuns? We need scarcely say that the high prices of food-grains, which have been ruling for the last two or three years have gone only to enrich the mahajun who can afford to hold on and accumulate. The cultivating class have gained very little because of their chronic insolvency and indebtedness. And the little they have made is being disgorged by their having had to buy food-grains for home consumption. In ordinary years they always laid in a stock of grain for home consumption, at least for one year. Last year they sold out all they had partly from pressure and partly from temptation. As regards the labouring classes their distress on account of high prices of food is indescribable. The wages of labor have not risen in proportion to the increase in prices. There is another thing of which, people living in Calcutta, are not fully aware. Except in the vicinity of the metropolis the distant villagers still use home-spun yarn and home-made clothes. For the sort of wear and tear which their occupations entail upon them they cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of mill-made goods.

A noteworthy fact in the export trade is that the increase in the value of exported goods has chiefly risen from the increase in the shipments of seeds, wheat, rice, jute, indigo, tea, opium and hides. It is curious that while China was afflicted by one of the most terrible famines on record, its demand for opium should have so appreciably increased as is shewn by the excess of 35 lacs of rupees. The other noticeable fact is the decline of exports in sugar, lac and raw-silk. The decrease in sugar may be ascribed to short supply; the trade in lac is apparently on the decline and it is feared will go on declining, there being less demand for it in the European markets; Indian silk is not valued in the same proportion as that of China and Japan in Asia, and of France and Italy in Europe, and the demand for the Indian stuff depends upon the failure of the crops of other favorite marts.

The countries trading with India are the United Kingdom, China, France, Straits Settlements, United States, Ceylon, Mauritious, Australia, Italy, Austria and some others. Our greatest customer is the United Kingdom with which we carry on more than 65 per cent. of the whole trade. Last year our imports with that kingdom shewed an increase of 385 laks and exports 278 lakhs. China stands next, the proportion of trade with that country is over 12 per cent.

The enormous rise in the price of rice last year checked exports to Europe, and although the exports of last year were higher than in any of the preceding five years Ceylon alone absorbed more than half. The amount of rice exported was more than 5½ millions cwts. of which 2½ millions cwts. went to Ceylon.

The statistics relating to the bullion trade are worthy of notice as throwing some light on the economic condition of the people. The total value of gold imported was a little above 44½ lacs, which is nearly double of that of 1876-77, but considerably less than the same for three years preceding; the silver imported is valued at more than 4½ crores, and this is more than double of what we imported during the last four years. The decadence is ascribed to the decline in the purchasing power of silver and to the straitened circumstances of the people. We think it is owing to scarcity of gold in the European market. Those who have been chiefly affected by high prices of the necessaries of life are not of course considerable purchasers of gold.

A GROWING FINANCIAL BURDEN.

THE Indian public are not probably aware that the new Pension rules are becoming a growing financial burden upon India. The hankering for promotion among our junior officers is great, and the Government of India is devising means to provide for the early retirement of old officers. We have had for instance the Do nothing Colonels' retiring scheme. It was believed that that scheme would be a relief to the Indian revenue, but its practical result has been the reverse. Even the *Pioneer* admits that military pensions are becoming an enormous burden on the Exchequer. "The natural effect of offering special and liberal retirements to officers on attaining a certain length of service, is that none will anticipate the time for retirement unless they are allowed to anticipate also the reversion of this pension, whereby the burden on the State is in no way reduced. And such a course has been allowed. As matters now stand, of two officials performing precisely similar duties, say as commissioners of division in a non-regulation province, the military man will get a pension nearly twice as large as that of the covenanted civilian. When, as more often happens, the civilian is performing the more important functions of the two, the disparity in their remuneration measured in pension becomes still more glaring."

A cry is now being raised on behalf of the P. W. D. Our Allahabad contemporary says: "Its upper ranks are blocked by men who ought to retire, but who will not. And even if any special scheme be sanctioned, as is understood to be now under consideration, this will be at best merely a temporary sop. The evil will inevitably recur again and again. Now, as in the case of old Colonels so in that of old Engineers a tempting bait has been held out for retirement. We are told that special retirements on a most liberal scale have just been offered to the senior officers of the old Indian engineers, while to make the offer more effective it will be withdrawn if not accepted at once; and at the same time, to render it available to all, all previous leave recorded against the officers in question has been wiped off."

The *Pioneer*, from which we glean the above, says, "now the civil engineers can hardly expect such terms as these. The boon offered has not been given out of consideration for the old Indian engineers, or even to accelerate departmental promotion—which indeed it will only affect in a very small degree, so far as the rank and file of the department is concerned—but

simply to settle one of the numerous amalgamation difficulties, and mainly in the interests of the artillery. The financial floodgates have been opened to let the latter pass, and the engineers have slipped through in their wake." Our contemporary is candid enough to admit that if pensions availed anything, the increase of expenditure needful would involve so enormous a burden as to put the thing practically quite out of the question. We as tax-payers are interested in the financial question. If easier terms for pension be offered, the result will only be an increased burden upon the finances.

It is a fair question to ask why should the Covenanted Service be treated as to pension and leave allowances on different terms from those which have been offered to the Uncovenanted Service. The *Pioneer* has no sympathy with the seniors in the service. It is chiefly supported by the juniors, and so it advocates their cause. It says, "officers conspicuous for nothing but the respectable discharge of not very onerous duties, are allowed even after succeeding to the colonels' allowance, to retain offices which the juniors, who are quite competent, and by the rules of the service may expect, to fill." But all juniors are not smart or efficient; there is dull mediocrity among them as among the seniors. The juniors must know that it will be their turn to become seniors. On the other hand by the forced retirement of seniors the country will suffer doubly. In the first place it will be deprived of the services of men, whom it has educated, and who will be withdrawn at an age, when they are likely to be most useful by reason of their knowledge and experience. In the second place an extended pension list will be a serious encroachment upon the exchequer. Take a noteworthy case which has just occurred. Col. Haig, the Irrigation Secretary, retires at the end of this month. He is a very able and experienced officer. Perhaps there are not many engineers in Bengal, who have studied the subject of irrigation so well as he. And he knows fully the history and prospects of irrigation works in Bengal. The withdrawal of such an officer is a serious loss to the department. And yet he is obliged to retire. Take another case. Mr. Leonard, a Stanley engineer, was one of the best hydraulic engineers that came out to this country for a long time past. He rose rapidly in the service, and took advantage of the pension rules and retired. Now, the greater the facility offered to the retirement of old and experienced officers, the greater the loss to the country in more ways than one. It, therefore, behoves the Government to consider whether such facility should be offered to our officers for retirement as has been already given and is further contemplated. The block in the promotion is undoubtedly a grievance, but it is not likely to diminish even if the pension rules be relaxed. The tendency at the present day is multiplication of work, necessary or not, and there will be consequently multiplication of men. Can the Government go on increasing the pension list in order to satisfy the craving for promotion in the juniors? We hope it will not entirely overlook the interests of the tax-payers,

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returns to the capital on Saturday next. A Levee will be held by His Excellency on the 30th instant, but no Drawing-Room. There will be a chapter of the Star of India on New Year's Day and a State Ball on the 7th January. His Excellency will probably stay here till the beginning of March next, unless his presence be necessary at Lahore for the conclusion of the terms of peace with Amir Shere Ali.

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Saroda Charan Mitter, M.A.B.L, Premchand Roychand student, Pleader, High Court, has subscribed Rs. 500 in aid of the Science Association.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has acceded to the prayer of the Ranis of Kuch Behar and disallowed the application of the young Raja to stay in England longer than was originally proposed.

WITH reference to the recent order of the Government of Bengal, withdrawing on the representation of the British Indian Association the recent stamp circular of the Board of Revenue regarding powers of attorney, we are informed that as the order of Government has not been yet fully circulated, Mofussil officers are still acting upon the condemned circular and thus putting the public to great inconvenience We hope steps will be at once taken to arrest the mischief of the Board's late circular.

THE GOOD people of Howrah petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the conversion of the sub-district of Howrah into a full district. His Honor has refused the prayer, but has asked the District Judge of Hooghly to allow one of the Sub-Judges of that district to hold his Court in Howrah. If His Honor would at the same time direct the Additional Sessions Judge to sit once a week at Howrah, to hear criminal appeals and applications for probates of wills and certificates, it would be a great convenience to the local public.

MR. JUSTICE BROUGHTON is an authority on the Civil Procedure of India. He is a thorough master of the subject, and has arranged the present edition of his very valuable work on scientific plan. In the preface Mr. Broughton has noted the changes, which have been introduced in the new Act. The student of Indian law is thus enabled to compare the provisions of the old and the new Code. The notes are not only copious but exhaustive. The editor has not only given the Indian decisions upon different points, but also in many cases the principles of English Procedure. To the Code is added the whole body of the laws cognate to it, such as the Limitation Act, the Insolvency Act, the Stamp Act &c., and the whole is supplemented with a carefully prepared index. The big volume is a monument of the industry, research, and learning of Mr. Broughton, who acknowledges his obligation to Messrs. Agnew and Henderson, Barristers-at-law, for assistance.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, senior member of the Madras Council, has retired from the public service. He was really a "pillar of the empire." The record of his services, says the *Madras Standard*, dates from 1843. Beginning his official life as assistant to the Collector of Canara, he became acting Governor of the Madras presidency in 1875. As a revenue officer SIR WILLIAM, before he came to the front, had abundant opportunities of acquiring useful knowledge of the revenue system of the country. His minutes and letters in the archives of the Secretariat show that, to the study of a revenue system that cannot claim the credit of being a simple one, Sir William brought great intelligence and sagacity. Turning to the records of Sir William's services we find that he was head assistant to the Collector of Malabar, officiating sub-judge in 1849, acting sub-collector and joint magistrate in 1851. The land tenure of Malabar is based on principles intricate and perplexing to a foreigner and in order to master it intelligently there is need of much thought, study and attention. Sir William enjoys the reputation of being one of the very few members of the Civil Service, who has a thorough knowledge of this peculiar system of land tenure. In connection with the Police force of the Madras presidency the name of Sir William will be intimately linked. Appointed Inspector General of Police in 1858, he worked hard and well in raising a force which, up to that time, was without any organisation or system, to a high degree of efficiency. He was about nine years engaged in this work, and although the department of "protection" has not attained the ideal of perfection, still, on the whole, the police force of the Madras presidency compared favorably with that of other presidencies and even with some of the most advanced countries in Europe. Sir William's services in connection with the police were fully appreciated by the Government and when in 1867 Lord Napier presented the ribbon of the Star of India to him, his lordship addressed him as follows :—"Her Majesty the Queen has appreciated the public spirit which prompted you to abandon the comparative ease of the Revenue Service and devote your unwearied energies to the formation of the Police Force, which was so indispensable to the security, welfare, and civilization of the country. You have now reaped the reward due to your disinterested and patriotic conduct, not only in this public recognition under the authority of our Gracious Sovereign, but in the assurance that you have attained the object of your indefatigable exertions, and that the body which you have organized offers a pattern and encouragement to the other Governments of India in prosecuting the same enterprize." Sir William worked hard during the late famine. Sir William was a true friend of the natives of this country. He was an advocate of the liberty of the subject and a lover of progress. He carries with him our best wishes.

THERE WAS a pitched battle at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on the motion for the union of the functions of the collector and treasurer in one person. An amendment was moved to the effect that the two offices be kept separate. The meeting thus divided :

For the amendment :—Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Grindro Cumar Dutt, Preonath Dutt, Prannath Dutt, Dr. K. M. Bannerji, Nobogopal Mitter, F F. Wyman, C. R. Brookes Dr. Rajendralala Mitter, Juggesh Chunder Dutt, Setanath Dass, Probode Chunder Mullick, Charu Chunder Mullick, Radha Raman Mitter, Rai Jagadanund Mukerji, Kalley Churn Shome, R. C. Sterndale, E. Gubboy, Prem Chand Burral, and Nundolal Bose.

Against the amendment :—Moulvi Ahmed, A. M. Rose, R. N. Mitter, Umrito Nath Mitter, Ramakanto Sen, Surendra-Nath Bannerji, Dr. Bhuban Mohun Sircar, Kallynath Mitter, Jai Gobindo Law, Kristo Das Pal, Maharaja Norendrakrishna, Jodunath Ghose, Somath Chunder, Modhu Sudun Dutt, Gopal Lall Mitter, Rajendro Nath Mitter, F. J. Ferguson, Chairman, and Vice-Chairman.

The amendment was carried by a majority of one. The new Chairman, Mr. Souttar, who by the bye has begun well, and is sure to retrieve the condition of the Municipality if he goes on as he has begun, spoke very sensibly on the subject and advised the Commissioners not to waste money upon a mere idea. At a time like this when every penny saved is literally a penny gained the useless expenditure of about Rs. 5000 a year is much to be regretted.

THE WORKING of the Cinchona plantation, it appears from the Resolution of Government, was very satisfactory last year. The Plantation consists of two parts—the older portion at Rungbee, Rishap and Mungpoo, in the valley of the Rungjo; and the newer on the Sittong spur and in the adjoining valley of the Ryang. The Sittong Plantation is still too young to yield a crop, but the crop from the older portion was 344,235lb of dry bark. The total quantity of febrifuge produced was 5,162lb, the cost being Rs. 61,327-7 or at the rate of Rs. 11-14-1 per pound. The revenue derived from the sale of febrifuge to the public was Rs. 35,193-14, and the amount debited against the Medical Departments of Bengal and Bombay for febrifuge and bark supplied was Rs. 61,876-13, making a total sum of Rs. 97,070-1. The excess of receipts over expenditure was therefore Rs. 11,530-2-7. This being the first year in which the febrifuge entered into general use in the Government dispensaries, or was available to the public, the financial result is satisfactory. The saving to Government by the substitution of the febrifuge for quinine in the Government hospitals and dispensaries is calculated to exceed three lakhs of rupees a year. The consumption is increasing, and the question of providing greater facilities for the sale of the febrifuge throughout the province is now under the consideration of Government. From the reports which we have received we learn that the bark as a febrifuge is as good as quinine and immensely cheap. Steps ought to be taken to familiarize the people with its use.

WE HAVE received a communication complaining of the withdrawal of grant-in-aid from the Bamonmorah School in the district of 24-Pergunnahs. The facts of the case are these: The Managing Committee appointed a person as Head-Pundit on the recommendation of the

Sub-Inspector of Schools; they did not know that the post could not be held by any person, who did not possess a Normal School certificate, because theyhad not received the Inspector's circular on the subject in time,but obtained it after applying for it; they had been told that the Head-Pundit did possess the necessary certificate, but when the grant was suspended by Mr. Garrett, they called upon the Pundit to produce it, but he failed to do so. The grant-in-aid has been cancelled for breach of rules. If the facts represented to us be true, the fault originally lay with the Sub-Inspector, who had recommended the Head-Pundit, and to deprive the school of aid under the circumstances mentioned would be an act of great hardship. We hope the Director will take the matter into due consideration.

THE ANNUAL distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Xavier's College is a social entertainment. The College premises was beautifully fitted up for the occasion, and the distribution was preceded by a dramatic performance by some of the pupils, who acquitted themselves most creditably. After distributing the prizes, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided on the occasion, addressed the boys. His Honor made a touching allusion to the Very Rev. Father Lafont. He said:

Some months ago my friend, Father Lafont, on arriving at Darjeeling, weary and sick and broken in health, was carried to my house and ever mindful of the interests of this school, he begged me to preside here to-day. When I accepted his request, I hoped that when I came to fulfil my promise, I should find him in your midst, restored to health and energy; but as you know his failing health forced him to go to Europe; and I can only express the hope that he will be with you next year, with renewed health and vigour, and that you will continue to enjoy the benefit of his scientific acquirements, which have made his name a household word in Bengal (Applause.) The native gentlemen of Calcutta have very lately testified their appreciation of the benefits they have received from his teaching in a very gratifying manner, and I can only ask you not to be behind hand in showing him the gratitude which he has so well earned of you. There is only one way in which you can do this, and that is by letting him hear from time to time during his enforced absence, that the institution in which he has worked so hard and so long is thriving, and that you are giving to the gentleman who is now occupying his place the same obedience and respect which you have always paid to himself.

His Honor offered the boys some valuable and practical hints on the subject of their after-career. We give them below:

On an occasion like this I can have nothing novel to say. You are told year after year that the advantages open to you now, and which you should be quick to make use of, may never afterwards occur to you. You have been told this by persons far more capable than I am, and I think the Viceroy's speech to you last year may be said to have almost exhausted the subject. But there is yet one point which is a source of constant discussion, and to which I wish to allude on this occasion. That subject is the constant complaint that there is no carreer open to young men here who have been brought up in the many excellent schools in the country. This complaint is doubtless very general, but it is one that is not confined to India: it is the complaint in England, and not in England only, but all over Europe. As one remedy for this in England, we send our young men to the colonies, and possibly a similar measure might with advantage be adopted in India. Possibly the large influx of young Englishmen to this country tends to make the competition keener; but it seems to me that labor of a particular quality comes largely in to the market which you might always avail yourselves of. But you, young men here, receive an excellent education—much more so than falls to the lot of a large class of people in England—and you have the collateral advantages of being on the spot, having no pas-age money to pay, besides being acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. During my long career in India, I have in my official capacity come in contact with gentlemen brought up in these excellent schools in Calcutta who were capable of initiating the most statesman-like and enlightened views on the public questions of the day, and clothing them in the most vigorous language, But the great deficiency in the character of men brought up in India, as it has presented itself to me, is the want of self-reliance, self-dependence, a certain hardness of character that I may call "backbone." You must recollect that employers, whether they be heads of Government departments or heads of merchants' offices, will not be guided in the selection of their employes by other than purely commercial principles; and hence you must see what you have to overcome in yourselves. We have in Calcutta one of the largest seaports in the world, and the marine furnishes a large field for employment. But, unfortunately, the disinclination displayed by young men here to leave home and parents is an obstacle in the way of such occupation, and an obstacle that should be overcome. Some time ago an attempt was made to recruit the Pilot Service from India, but it proved unsuccessful, and after two years the experiment was abandoned. The hardships involved in such employment doubtless acted as a deterrent in that case; but I believe that this very pressure of hardship is what is necessary in this country for a successful career for it will, in course of time supply to your character those qualities which it now needs. You must recollect that because the Forest, Telegraph, and other departments are all recruited from England, you are not, therefore, to fold your hands and sit down and say that there is no career open to you in this country. You must bear in mind that the race of life, like the race for all other prizes, can only be won after a severe struggle and the prizes are given to the deserving only. (Applause.)

These were hard practical truths, meant for the good of those, whom His Honor addressed, and we hope they will bear the desired fruit.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Cabore 8th November.—Exact strength at Alimusjid Garrison ascertained to have been as follows. Cavalry 200 Artillery four batteries, namely, two field two mountain batteries 24 guns in all infantry six regiments 250 men armed with enfields. Series six, standard 600 men. Total about 3700 men with 24 guns. Guns were all captured. The Cavalry were fired into by guides as they galloped wildly down the pass on the afternoon of the 21st, and lost many men and horses, of infantry, only one regiment got away with their arms. Some were captured and disarmed by guides, the rest dispersed and were plundered by Afridis.

9th.—General Stewarts reports of arrival at Quetta yesterday and assuming command of troops detailed for operations Southern Afghanistan reconnoisance made direction of the Khojak pass and found unoccupied. General Biddulph directed to advance portion of his force to occupy the Khojak. Firewood and Camel forage abundant.

9th.—Telegram from General Roberts reports that he was at Alikhel on 6th, the Rokeian on 7th, proceeding with reconnoitring party towards Shutargarden wet and snow holding off but cold severe. A Ghilzai now in camp reports that Wali Muhammad was sent by Amir from Kabul to take command of troops at Peiwar and raise the Ghilzais. But was met and turned back by the fugitives from the Peiwar.

9th.—Information received at Dhaka on Friday Mir Akhor at Peshbolak. Part of the force at Basawul started to try the effect of his capture. Mir Akhor fled a few hours before the arrival of troops and has taken refuge higher parts of Sufed Koh range. There is some sickness among native troops, British troops very healthy.

13th.—A telegram from General Roberts dated Shutargarden Monday, 9th instant states hope to reach top of Shutargarden to-day and to return to Alikhel. The News from Kabul is that there are eight Regiment Infantry there but that the troops are not inclined to fight the Ghilzais living on South side of the Pass evince as friendly disposition as Jajis.

13th.—Intelligence received from Dakha that the Officials and notables of Jellalabad have come in to tender submission and service the Small expedition sent out to punish the Myankhel who had cut off three Grasscutters and a Sowar of the Guides, Cavalry destroyed their principal fort at Chiari meeting with no opposition, this prompt punishment inflicted in mountain country believed to be almost impassable to our troops and has produced a good effect Fugitives from Peiwar reached Jellalabad on fifth, there was at first a scare among inhabitants of Jellalabad, many of whom left it but they are now returning. It is now generally reported that Ghulam Haidar Khan Commandant Amirs forces at Alimasjid was blown from a gun on his return to Cabul.

15th.—Telegram from General Biddulph eighth and ninth telegraphed from Quetta on 13th state that he is concentrating on Abdullah Khan Killa and Arrabi and expects to occupy Khojak Pass at once. Reconnaissance as far as Chuman. Some engineering work is required in the pass and engineers have been placed upon it. Weather still bright and clear and promises to continue so for Present. Ghwaja Pass direct Kafila route from Quetta to Kandahar found easily made possible for all arms, but has defect one march being 27 miles without water. Kafila road from Quetta to Gulistan Karely is good and easily fitted for Arms none of the passes occupied by hostile troops or tribes and people all friendly. Troops in excellent health and spirits.

15th 16h. 5m.—General Biddulph reports he has occupied Khojak pass without opposition and commenced road making over pass which will be done without difficulty.

15th 16h. 7m.—General Sir Sam Browne reports all quiet at Dhaka and at front generally. 14th Sikhs have been sent to Peshawur on account sickness. All Sangukhel Shinwaris have now come in.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Namkal Literary, Institute	1	0	0
Kumar Rungil Narain Shaheb, Mekligunge	7	0	0
Tellichery Reading Room	6	12	0
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Julpigoree	8	0	0
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Hazareebagh	5	0	0
Baboo Kadarnath Mojoomdar, Mymensingh	13	4	0
" Besumbhur Bose, Howrah	10	0	0
" Shamkissore Bose, Phulbari	10	0	0
" Gunupersad Das, Mongoldye	10	0	0
" Bishunchunder Biswas, Noakholly	10	0	0
" Roghoonath Banerjee, Jhalda	10	0	0
" Gobindchunder Das, Kondrapara	10	0	0
" Bhogobutychurn Ghose, Henzada	13	4	0
" Dwarkanath Sen, Gya	6	10	0
" Poolinbehary Mittra, Sylhet	15	0	0
" Bipinbehary Bose, Moonsheegunge	10	0	0
" Koylaschunder Chatterjee, Pandeypore	20	0	0
" Hemchunder Banerjee, Durbhanga	6	12	0
" Kalynath Banerjee, Debrooghur	13	4	0
" Bhoobonesshur Sing, Maldah	6	8	0
" Ramrutton Mojoomdar, Bhaugulpore	26	4	0
" Krishopersad Chowdry, Moradnagar	6	10	0
" Poorendra Deb Roy, Mohasoy Bansbareah	13	4	0
" Beechand Patnain, Ungool	13	4	0
" Monohurylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	4	0
" Doorgadas Sircar, Lahore	10	0	0
" Okhoycoomar Banerjee, Shillong	10	0	0
" Khettermohun Sen, Saidpore	13	4	0
" Gunganund Mookerjee, Maunbhoom	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 11, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. Edward Woodfield Collin, B A., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

In supersession of the orders of the 6th ultimo, Moulvi Syed Obeedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is allowed furlough for eight months, with effect from the 20th September last, under Sections 7 and 15, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Mr. T. W. Gribble, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the places noted opposite their respective names:—

Mr. Horace H. Birch, Midnapore. } Baboo Khagendra Nath Mitra, Dacca.
Mr. Norman Warde-Jones, Purneah. } Syed Faizudden Hosain, B. A., Mongbyr.

Baboo Raj Chunder Banerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Collector for employment on settlement work in the district of Tipperah.

The following appointments will take effect from the date on which the retirement of Sir W. J. Herschel Bart. takes effect:—

Mr. J. Samuel Armstrong, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Sir W. J. Herschel Bart,

Mr. J. J. Livesay, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade *vice* Mr. J. S. Armstrong.

Mr. A. Weekes, Settlement Officer, Midnapore, now employed on famine relief duty in Madras, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade *vice* Mr. J. J. Livesay.

LEGISLATIVE.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governor reappoints the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, Roy Bahadoor, C.I.E., under the provisions of the 29th, 30th and 45th sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861 to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

POLICE.—Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Hooghly.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. M. F. Beamish,—21st instant.
" R. F. Guise,—14th instant.

EDUCATION.—Dr. G. Watt, Professor of Chemistry and Botany, Hooghly College, was on leave for 15 days, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Kumar Rajendra Narayan Roy is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Dacca.

OPIUM.—The following promotions of officers in the Opium Department are sanctioned with effect from the 22nd July 1878:—

From the Second to the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Mr. T. F. Peppe, *vice* Mr. A Anderson, deceased.

From the Third to the Second Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Mr. S. Cooper *vice* Mr. T. F. Peppe.

From the Fourth to the Third Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Mr. C. E. Mendham, *vice* Mr. S. Cooper.

From the Fifth to the Fourth Grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Mr. A. G Tytler *vice* C. E. Mendham.

Mr. N. T. Ryves, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Behar Agency, is appointed to be a sub-Deputy Opium Agent of the Fifth Grade, *vice* Mr. A. G. Tytler.

Mr. R. Fraser is confirmed in the First Grade of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, *vice* Mr. N. T. Ryves.

Mr. N. T. Ryves, Sub Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Behar Agency, is allowed leave for two months and twenty two days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

FORESTS,—Mr. H. H. Davis, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal, has been granted six month's extension of leave, on medical certificate, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

MEDICAL.—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is appointed to be a member of the Committees for the management of the Charitable Dispensaries at Hazareebagh and Echak.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department,—

Surgeon J. O. McDonnell, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Maldah.

Surgeon N. J. Halpin, in temporary medical charge of the establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway, Syedpore, Rungpore.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Biswas, now doing duty at the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, is appointed to be a Resident Assistant Surgeon in that Hospital.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Omullo Chundra Chumpaty, a Resident Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Hospital, Sealdah are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

In supersession of the orders of the 13th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Roy a Supernumerary at the Campbell Hospital, is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Bettiah during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Baney Madub Doss, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 13th instant, appointing Assisstant Surgeon Rajonee Lall Sett of the Motiharee Dispensary, to have charge of the Bettiah Dispensary.

Assistant Surgeon Raj Kissen Mookerjee was in medical charge of the Civil Station of Durbhunga, from the 21st October to the 27th November 1878.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. Edward Woodfield Collin, B.A., who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Hur Mohun Bose is appointed to act as Second Moonsif of Serampore in Hooghly during the absence on leave of Baboo Gobind Chunder Ghose or until further orders.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The undersigned will receive offers up to noon of Saturday the 21st December for leasing the undermentioned public latrines for one year commencing from the 1st of January 1879.

Sham Bazar.
Hurro Lall Mitter's Street.
Durmahatta Street.
Hogulcooria Street.
82, Upper Circular Road.
102, Machooa Bazar Street.
10, Kalakur Street.
Ram Coomar Rakhit's Lane.
100, Chitpore Road.
31, Chitpore Road.
85, Hurrinbaree Lane.
33, Chattawalla Gully.
8, Bow Bazar Street.
52, Emambarry Lane.
Emambag Lane.
4, Gowaltooly.
86, Wallesley Street.
76, Jaun Bazar Street.
Park Street.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 21st instant, for the appointment of Collector to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta. The person who may be appointed will be required to furnish security in Cash, Government Paper, Municipal Debentures, or Bank of Bengal Shares, amounting to Rs. 50,000, also in approved personal security amounting to Rs. 50,000 ; and he shall receive a Commission at the rate of 1½ per cent upon the collection of the Municipal rates, fees and dues, which will be realized through his agency.

Further particulars can be obtained on application.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Numerous individuals have been cured by my infallible specifics for Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Colic Dysentery, Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrœa, Rheumatism, Lucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhœgea, Chronic fever and enlargement of spleen, diseases caused by mercurial poisoning ; leprosy and old sore during the last ten years.

Babu Tarinichurn Chatterjea the late head-master of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Babu Moheschundra Roy, the late Moonsiff of Olloobereah ; Babu Pearymohun Mittra, the present Translator, Judge's Court, Midnapore ; Babu Sreeram Chatterjea, eldest brother of Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate, Tumlook, have unanimously declared the extraordinary efficacy of my medicine for Asthma. I have got testimonies acknowledging the efficacy of my medicines from many gentlemen of position. I append below several testimonials among which I give prominent place to those of Babu Rajnariaan Bose, President, Adi Brahmo Sumaj, and Pundit Hemchundra Bhuttacharjea, Editor, *Tattabodhini Patrika*, the organ of that Somaj, gentlemen, whose testimony will, I doubt not, command public confidence and trust. Of the other testimonials given below, some are from well educated gentlemen, holding respectable Government offices. Those who doubt the efficacy of my medicines, may ask the gentlemen mentioned above about the same. Any one wishing to be treated by me, may call on me at my lopging, 93 College Street, south of Medical College, opposite the Druggists Hall, Calcutta.

Medicine	for	Asthma	per	week	Rs.	2 0
,,	,,	Consumption	,,		,,	2 0
,,	,,	Bronchitis	,,		,,	2 0
,,	,,	Colic	,,		,,	2 8
,,	,,	Dysentery	,,		,,	1 0
,,	,,	Gonorrhœa	,,		,,	2 8
,,	,,	Spermatorrhœa	,,		,,	2 8
,,	,,	Rheumatism	,,		,,	1 8
,,	,,	Lucorrhœa	,,		,,	2 8
,,	,,	Dysmenorrhœa	,,		,,	2 0
,,	,,	Menorrhœgea	,,		,,	2 0
,,	,,	Chronic fever and enlargement of spleen	,,		,,	1 0
,,	,,	Mercuial poisoning	,,		,,	12 0
,,	,,	Leprosy, medicinies for both external and internal use	,,		,,	2 0
,,	,,	Old sore	,,	deba	,,	0 8
,,	,,	All diseases of the Gum	,,		,,	0 4

The packing and postage charge of medicines for one week is annas ten. Any medicine for six weeks can be sent on the same postage charge. Every packet of my medicines bears my seal. The public is therefore cautioned against taking any packet of my medicines that does not bear upon it the impress of my seal.

WOOPENDRA NATH PAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

I hereby certify that my youngest son who suffered from Asthma from his fifth to his eleventh year, was wholly cured by the medicine of Babu Woopendranath Pal. He has lately cured my durwan who is about thirty years of age, of every painful Asthma.

Raj Narain Bose,
President, Adi Brahmo Somaj, Calcutta.

My father was ailing from Asthma for a long time. He had recourse to various sorts of treatment, but none of them proved effectual. At last he regularly used the medicine of Babu Woopendra Nath Pal and was, within a month, freed from all disorders. My own experience leads me to admit that the medicine of Woopendra Babu is especially efficacious in cases of Asthma.

Hem Chandra Bhattacharjea,
Editor, "Tattabodhini Patrika," Organ of the Adi Brahmo Somaj, and Editor and Translator of Balmiki's Ramayana.

1798 Shak, 28th Bysack.

SIR,—My uncle Babu Kishori Mohan Coomar has been suffering for the last fifteen years from Asthma. Having received no benefit from any medicine either allopathic or kabiraji, he took your medicine before the last puja. Having used it for six weeks he has been cured of the disease.

Aghore Nath Coomar,
Member, Indian Association, Calcutta.

9th Aughran 1283.

SIR,—My neighbour Babu Kali Krishna Bose after suffering for eight years from Asthma has at last fully got rid of it by taking your specific for the same.

Troylucko Nath Mitra,
First Grade Munsiff, Sub-Division, Bunagram.

From Babu Raj Kristo Roy, the well-known Bengali Poet.

Requested by my friend Babu Moni Lal Seth B.A. I have the pleasure to inform the public that he was cured of chronic Bronchitis by using the excellent medicine of Babu Woopendra Nath Pal, for the same.

Raj Kristo Roy,
Calcutta 1878.

DEAR SIR,—My mother who has been suffering from Asthma and incapable to speak and walk, has after taking your medicine, got strength enough to speak and walk freely. Before using your medicine she was confined to her bed. She has completely got rid of her cough.

Shiva Nath Saha,
Govt. Computer Surveyor's Office Dehradoon.

SIR,—You will be glad to hear that my disease has almost disappeared. The little that is still remaining will, I doubt not soon pass away. If I be not an enemy to myself, I shall never forget the good you have done me. Poorno Chandra Chatterjea,
Assistant Accountant, Office of Superintendent of Works Northern Division, N. B. State Railway Saidpore.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that after using your infallible Asthma Pills for six weeks consecutively I got a radical cure. I am also glad to inform you that my relative Babu Baburam Banerjea was also perfectly cured by taking the same Pills.

Yours obediently,
Sitaram Bannerjea,
Zemindar, Pattrah, Zillah Midnapore.

The above Testimonials are Translated from the Bengali.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform that on using for six weeks consecutively, your pills for consumption, I have been completely, cured of the disease of five years' standing. I never dreamt that I would get a complete recovery of my disease. But your infallible specifics presented me a result quite beyond my expectation. I, therefore, feel ever thankfull to you.

Yours faithfully
Amrita Lal Nath,
Connagore
Sreerampur.

Ihave much pleasure to inform you the effect of your medicine for Asthma, in the case of my father who was ailing from it for 20 years. Your medicine has greatly improved the state of his health. It might have resulted in the complete cure of the disease had the direction of its use been properly observed, but I am sorry to say that it was not done.

KRISTO CHUNDER BANERJEA
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Suburbs of Calcutta.
Calcutta, 16th August, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In justice to you, and for the benefit of those who may have the misfortune to suffer similarly as myself, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good effect produced by your medicine administered to me in May last, for chronic Asthma, from which I had been suffering for eight years previously, I had been under the treatment of several physicians and taken various medicines without permanent benefit. Finally I tried your pills and those have cured me entirely. I take pleasure in recommending them all to all who are affected with the complaint of Asthma.

KESUB LAL DEY,
No. 62, Sovaram Basak's lane, Colootola Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—My feeble pen cannot sufficiently express the efficacy of your infallible Asthma specifics. A son of mine was long suffering from Asthma. I placed him under various kinds of treatment, but at length I was sadly disappointed if I felt certain that my boy would not be cured. But on using your medicine I have come to do away with my long imbibed impression of the disease. Not my son alone, but two or three persons after using your specifics have got a radical cure.

Yours faithfully
Dinonath Bhadra
Inspector, Municipal Market, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—Your Pills are very efficacious, I am happy to inform you that my health is all well since that time. I have a firm belief that the disease will not appear again.

Annada Prasad Choudhry.
No. 1, Sreenath Dass'-lane, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,—Here goes a money order, No. 27606 dated 6th instant, in your favour payable at the Money Order Office at Calcutta. Please acknowledge the receipt of this and send me your specific for Asthma for two weeks more. The state of the patient now is a little better than before. Hoping to receive the Pills in 8 days.

I remain yours truly,
MOHENDRA COOMAR BOSE,
Translator, Judge's Court, Mymensing.

Your medicine is very efficacious.

BISTU CHURUN CHUKERBUTTY,
Second Master Zillah School, Shibsagore, Assam.

Sir,—My eldest brother, who has been suffering from Asthma for many years past, and who has on many occasions been treated by many physicians, has, after taking your medicine, been completely cured of this Asthma.

SURYA NARYAN ROY,
Assistant Manager. Estate of the Rajah of Dinagepore

Dear Sir,—After using your medicine you so kindly sent me, I have been fully cured of cough and fever. Two poor women, who were suffering from Dysmenorrhoea and Menorrhægea respectively for ten years past have been cured by taking your medicines for then, strange to say only one week.

Ram Chunder Sinha,

I am glad to inform you that taking your Medicine for Leprosy the patient has been perfectly cured of it. Those parts of his body which were affected by the disease have resumed their previous healthy and native state.

Rama Nath Bannerjee,
15th October 1878. Canoongoe, Laskur
Dighi, Burdwan.

Gazina Daspore, Zillah Hoogly.
Rama Nath Banerjya,
Canoongo, Laskurdigi, Burdwan.

Sir—I have been entirely cured of chronic dysentery of a long standing by the use of your medicines, and I can certify that your medicines are far superior to any prescribed by the kabiraj and allopathic doctors.

Sham LAL Shaha,
Nimtala Bazar, Midnapore.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that I now feel myself cured of eight annas of my Asthma on my taking the White Pill. I hope the other half of my sickness may be got rid of before finishing the Pills.

W. Mackenzie,
Manager's Office, Kissengunge, Purneah.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Opening of Nowabganj Station.

On and from 1st January 1879 Halullia trial Station will be permanently closed and Nowabganj Station between Chaitangram and Jaipur opened for both goods and Coaching traffic.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Saidpur, 30th November 1878.

IMPORTANT.

Best Pure Coke,
Best Burnt Coal,
Can be had from the 6th December, Apply to—
W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
2nd December 1878. 5 Old Court House Street.

Notice.

From the 16th December the Government Steamer "Midnapore" will ply between Calcutta and Dainan on the Midnapore Canal.

She will leave Armenian Ghat at 9 A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and Dainan at 9 A. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Fares from Calcutta to Dainan.

1st Class passenger including two servants and four maunds of luggage Rs. 6. Children under 12 half price.

2nd Class Rs. 3 including 1 servant and 2 maunds luggage.

Intermediate or foredeck including ½ maund luggage Re. 1.

3rd, Class (after deck) only bundle allowed annas 8.

Fares to intermediate stations can be ascertained on board. A Khansamah with cooking pots, crockery, &ca., will be kept on board who will mess 1st class passenger at his own rates not exceeding Re. 1 a meal. Passengers bringing their own supplies with them must still pay the Khansamah the above rate. Cargo will be carried at two annas per maund from Calcutta to Dainan, any parcel less than one maund being charged as one maund.

The rates to the intermediate stations can be ascertained on board.

The rates for both passengers and goods are the same from Dainan to Calcutta as from Calcutta to Dainan.

There is accommodation on board for—

4—1st Class passengers.
12—2nd „ „
12—Intermediate passengers.
40—Third Class „

The Government do not hold themselves responsible for delay, detention or unforeseen accidents, but every effort will be made to insure safety and to keep good time.

D. B. HORN,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept. Irrigation Branch.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 9th December 1878, at 3 P. M., to consider—

1st.—The Report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Collectors Department.

2nd—The arrangements to be made for the collection of the Municipal rates, taxes and dues, and the terms which it is proposed to impose upon the person who may be appointed to the office of Collector.

3rd.—The proceedings of the Town Council will also be submitted for consideration.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

BEST PURE DRY COKE not mixed with burnt coal, not damped with water—per maund 8 as. Taking 20 maunds, cart and cooly hire 2,3 and 4 pice per maund extra, according to distance and delivered at purchasers houses.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co.
5 Old Court House Street.

WANTED.

A good Morse signaller for the Northern Bengal State Railway on a salary of Rs. 60 per month, and several others on salaries varying from 25 to 40 rupees. Apply to undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpore,
17th Nov. 1878, *N. S. Railway.*

Notice.

To be peremptorily sold under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 357 of 1876 [wherein Gyapersaud Mullick residing at Durponarain Thakoors Street in the Town of Calcutta land-holder is plaintiff and Sreemutty Tareney Dabee residing at Vandurhatty in the District of Hooghly wife of Modoosoodun Chowdry and the said Modoosoodun Chowdry of the same place, but at present residing at Shambazar in Calcutta, Stock dealer are defendants] and dated the Seventeenth day of July 1876 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 18th day of January next at the hour of 12 O'Clock at noon, the under-mentioned property namely—

All those future Talooks called Authi Chawkhan Guddee Heerat Chapsarah containing mouzahs Authi Chawkhan Guddee Heerat and Chapsarah in Pergunnah Chowmaba in the District of Hooghly in the Registration District of Hooghly and in the Registration Sub-District of Dhoneekhally Thannah Dhoneekhally being Lot No. 45 in the Touzee of the Collectorate of Hooghly subject to payment of annual Jummah or Revenue of Rupees 2650 to Kallydass Bonnerjee and Rajkisto Bonnerjee. This property was advertised for sale on the Twentieth day of September last as Lot No. 4 but was not then sold.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Swinhoe and Company the Plaintiff's Attorneys and at the office of the Registrar High Court Original side on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE LAW AND Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys High Court O. J.
The 4th December 1878,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION BENGAL BRANCH.

Native gentlemen requiring Teachers for the Zenana can be supplied on application to Messrs. J. B. Knight, 4½ Esplanade.

M. S. KNIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED

DAYA CROMA SUNGRAHA of Sri Krishna Turkalankar one of the greatest authorities in Hindu Law, Bengal School, translated by P. M. Wynch. Esq. 2nd edition with Rulings of the High Courts of different Presidencies and Privy Council, together with Sanscrit Text, arranged corresponding with its translation by Girish Chunder Tarkalankar, price Rs. 4.

KRIPA NATH GHOSE
Pleaders Chamber High Court, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Special reduced rates for Gunnies.

On and from 1st December next Gunnies in consignments of 200 maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State and Eastern Bengal Railways at ½ a pie per maund per mile with the addition of one anna six pie per maund as Ferry charge.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office
Saidpore, 27th November 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st January 1879 and until further notice trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Sara Ghat.....	7-30 P. M.
Arr. Siliguri	9-18 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Sara Ghat	6-50 „
Arr. Julpaiguri	10-27 P. M.

Where it will terminate.

DOWN TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Siliguri	8- 0 P. M.
Arr. Sara Ghat	9-15 A. M.
Mixed Dep. Jalpaiguri...3-40 P. M. its starting station.	
Arr. Sara Ghat	7-30 P. M.

The up mail runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta 1 P. M., and the Down mail with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 4 P. M.

The up mixed train runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta at 9-30 A. M., and the Down mixed train with the Eastern Bengal Railway train arriving at Calcutta 6 A. M.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY.
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpore, 1st December 1878.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CHUBB AND SONS'

LOCKS.
LATCHES.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA ON APPLICATION.

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To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolak.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

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BY APPOINTMENT

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble

LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,

&c., &c., &c.,

BATHGATE & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

CALCUTTA.

B. & Co.'s Cantharidine Pomade.

This pomade, by causing increased vascular action at the bulb roots of the Hair, adds to its nourishment; it also preserves the hair already impoverished, and stimulates a fresh growth.

In bottles, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 each.

B. & Co's Marrow Pomade With Quinine.

Acting as an astringent on the roots of the Hair, gives it great strength and vigour.

In bottles, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 each.

B. & CO's Consolidated Marrow Oil.

In bottles at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

B. & Co's Castor Oil Pomade.

Either crystallized or plain.

In glass-stoppered bottles. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

B. Co's Rose Pomade.

For darkening the hair without dyeing it.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

DR. Woodford's Medicated Pomade.

Has been used with the greatest success for restoring the Hair when it has become impaired from illness or any other cause.

Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

B. & CO's Macassar Pomade.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Dupuytren's Pomade.

Price per, bottle, Rs. 2-8.

Brilliantine Pomade.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

B. &. Co's Rose Hair Oil.

Is much patronized, and will be found a very superior preparation.

In bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

B. & Co's Prepared Cocoanut Oil.

Is highly purified and agreeably scented.

In bottles Re. 1 and Rs. 2 each.

BRANCH, 51 PARK STREET.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.

49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.

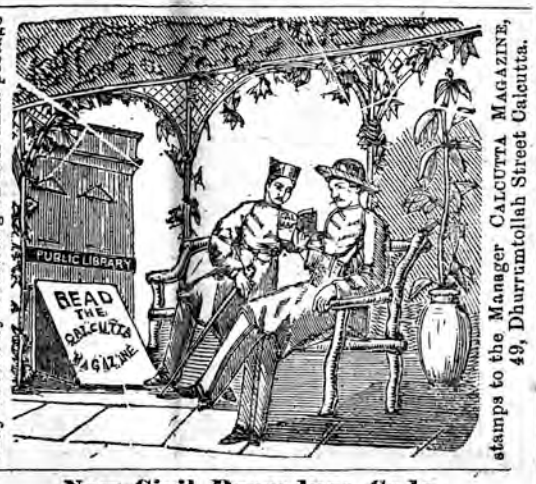
Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,

49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.



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New Civil Procedure Code.

Per Copy Rs. 5, Postage & Packing Re. 1.

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জান ডিকিন্সন কোং।

ছাপার কাগজ প্রস্তুতকারক।

লণ্ডন নগরীস্থ, ওল্ডরেলী নামক পল্লির ৬৫নং ভবন সিংহ চিহ্নিত ছাপাইবার প্রসিদ্ধ বিলিতি কাগজ ষ্টেসনরস হাল নামক বিলাতস্থ সরকারি আপিসে রেজষ্টরি করা হইয়াছে।

নিম্নলিখিত রকমের কাগজ প্রাপ্তব্য।

চর্ম্মরঙ্গের টিকিটওয়ালা	সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট
লাল টিকিটওয়ালা	অনেক উৎকৃষ্ট
কৃষ্ণবর্ণ টিকিটওয়ালা	নুতন প্রকার
নীল টিকিটওয়ালা	কতক নরম
সবুজ টিকিটওয়ালা	লিখিবার ফুলস্ক্যাপ

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.

Apply to *Printer*.

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☞ BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

A large supply of Books both from England and America, per "S. S. *Peshwar*" and "S. S. *Explorer*."

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.*

Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

WANTED

A Professor of Chemistry to teach the F. A. classes at the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 25 per month for not more than six hours a week. Apply to the Principal.

Rev. Dr. A. F. R Hœrnle.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools**. to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

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